

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Friday, Fair, Temp. 15° (59-45)
Saturday, Partly Sunny, Temp. 18° (64-59). CHAMPS: Slight to moderate
wind, Temp. 14° (57-41). NEW YORK:
Friday, Cloudy, Temp. 14-15° (57-41).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

No. 29,609

**

PARIS, FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1978

Established 1887

To Support Dollar**U.S. to Auction Gold On a Monthly Basis**

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON. April 20 (UPI) — In a new step to shore up the dollar and reduce the troublesome U.S. trade deficit, the Treasury Department last night announced it will auction gold on a regular monthly basis beginning May 23.

Treasury spokesman Joseph Laitin made the announcement after the close of U.S. markets on the West Coast.

Initially, for a series of six auctions of 300,000 ounces monthly running through October, the sales will be made for dollars to U.S. citizens or foreigners. However, the Treasury said sales will not knowingly be made to, or on behalf of, foreign governments or central banks. For monthly auctions beginning in November, the Treasury said it will consider the sale of gold for Deutsche marks, and may also alter the monthly sales volume.

Officials said the move—which came as something of a surprise because the dollar lately stabilized in foreign exchange markets—had two objectives:

• To reduce the trade deficit "either by increasing the export of gold or reducing the imports of that commodity."

• To further the U.S. desire to continue progress toward the elimination of the international monetary role of gold.

The last Treasury sales of gold, in 1975, were also part of an effort

to reduce the monetary significance of gold.

But the sale of gold would also soak up excess dollars, to the extent that foreigners purchase the precious metal, Mr. Laitin said. The potential later sale of gold for Deutsche marks would provide the United States with an additional supply of foreign currency with which to intervene in the markets to prop up the dollar.

However, the statement did not indicate a change in U.S. policy to intervene in markets only to prevent "disorderly" conditions. The Treasury has stood firm against a massive intervention policy, or the suggestion it "peg" a specific price or zone for the dollar and defend it at any cost.

With 277.5 million ounces at Fort Knox, the U.S. gold supply would last 77 years selling 300,000 ounces monthly. At the current market level of about \$175 an ounce, each monthly sale would yield about \$52.5 million or \$360 million a year.

European officials have been urging the Treasury to sell gold for foreign currencies as one way to stem the dollar slide that continued for most of 1977 and early 1978. A sale of gold for marks, Swiss francs or other strong currencies provides resources with which to defend the dollar when its price drops in world markets.

But the policy of selling gold is (Continued on Page 9, Col. 3)



Doctor and policemen stand near body of prison guard Francesco di Cataldo in Milan.

'Hope for Hope' on Arms Treaty**Vance, Gromyko Open Talks**

MOSCOW. April 20 (AP) — Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko opened talks in the Kremlin today to try to ease differences blocking a new treaty to limit long-range nuclear arms. But U.S. officials expected no major breakthrough.

"We have hope for hope," Mr. Gromyko said. And Mr. Vance, as he arrived last night from London, expressed hope that progress would be made but warned that "complex and difficult problems" remain.

Mr. Vance began the talks with a statement of U.S. views and then moved to proposals to wrap up the treaty that has eluded the two nations since Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev and former President Ford agreed in November, 1974, on a limit of 2,400 long-range bombers and intercontinental ballistic missiles for each nation.

For the first time since that breakthrough in Vladivostok, a high-ranking Soviet Army officer is taking part in the negotiations. The presence of Gen. Nikolai Ogarkov, chief of the general staff and first deputy minister of defense, indicated that some tough technical decisions might be near.

Some analysts believe that Mr. Brezhnev is having trouble persuading the Soviet military to accept certain arms restrictions. They speculated that he might want Gen. Ogarov at the table to allay suspicion within the military that the President was being too conciliatory.

Brezhnev Absent

Mr. Brezhnev was not at the opening session but U.S. officials expect he will appear later.

Mr. Vance's team included officials from the White House, Pentagon, State Department and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

Mr. Vance failed to budge the Russians during his trip here in March of last year, and U.S. officials said that they did not expect this visit to yield solutions to remaining problems. They said that the three-day stay would be considered a success if it narrowed gaps on three major issues:

• Permit carriers to enter new markets or drop routes with minimum interference from the government, thus placing competitive pressure on carriers to meet public demand.

• Provide subsidies to small communities to attract carriers and maintain minimum service.

• Give carriers the right within certain limits to raise and lower fares on competitive routes, but not on routes where there is no competition.

The CAB, whose powers would be much reduced under the legislation, has already embarked on a program to increase competition to bring about lower air fares.

Last week, the board proposed to permit airlines to lower, but not raise, fares without board interference. However, the new freedom would not be extended until the industry and the public had been allowed to comment on it, which will take several months.

The Carter administration has vigorously supported the reforms contained in the Senate bill, as has Alfred Kahn, who has headed the CAB since June.

Senate action occurred swiftly yesterday. Originally two days of debate had been scheduled, with a vote set for today. But more than a dozen amendments were disposed of yesterday, with the Senate making clear its intention to back the committee bill.

President Carter immediately hailed the Senate action and called for a quick follow-up by the House.

"This is an important step in the fight against inflation," Mr. Carter said. "Many carriers have already begun to reduce fares in expectation of this amendment. This bill guarantees that the trend toward lower fares continues and broadens to benefit more passengers, and it will put an end to a form of government regulation of business."

While the bill offers broad new freedom of operation to the air car-

Carter as a key element in U.S. defense strategy. Defense Secretary Harold Brown has said that no accord would be signed that barred this technology from other members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The U.S. demand for assurances that the Russians will limit production of their new Backfire bomber and will not base it within striking distance of the United States. Mr. Brezhnev reportedly is willing to give these assurances in writing. But it is questionable whether this would satisfy U.S. Senate hawks who are skeptical of Soviet intentions.

Geneva Agreement

U.S. and Soviet negotiators in Geneva reportedly already have agreed on most other provisions of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

• The assassination Oct. 22, 1970, of the army commander-in-chief, René Schneider, during a failed kidnapping attempt by rightist extremists seeking to create a furor they hoped would prevent the late Marxist President Salvador Allende from taking office in November 1970.

• The assassination by leftist extremists on June 8, 1971, of Edmundo Pérez Zúñiga, interior minister and ex-officio vice-president of the nation during the Christian Democratic regime (1964-70) of former President Eduardo Frei.

Otherwise, the amnesty extends to all persons tried and convicted in military courts since the armed forces take-over, whether they are now here — free or in prison — or living in exile abroad.

Specifically, the decree provides:

• Amnesty for all persons convicted of any crimes by military tribunals between Sept. 11, 1973, and yesterday.

• Amnesty for all persons who committed law infractions while the state of siege was in force (Sept. 11, 1973, to March 10, 1978) except those now formally charged or actually convicted of common crimes in the civil courts.

Exempted from the amnesty are persons who may have committed certain specified serious common crimes during the state of siege but who have not yet been apprehended or charged. The list of specified crimes includes homicide, armed robbery, drug trafficking, kidnapping, arson, rape, embezzlement and drunken driving.

All 106 may now stay in the country, a human rights spokesman said.

Also given amnesty were all persons who took asylum in foreign embassies or who left Chile without passport or permission of refugee organizations or who fled the country clandestinely after the 1973 revolution.

All such persons and all other individuals now given amnesty who are residing overseas may now return to Chile provided they fulfill the requirements for return here of exiled persons, according to the Justice Ministry.

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Pioneering Program Expanded To Grant More Paternity Leave

Sonya, an editor. Between them, the Edins took a total of seven months of leave. Then Mrs. Edin left her job to spend more time with their daughter.

"We decided to give the baby all our attention for her first year. Diapers and shopping are not problems — I've really enjoyed it," Mrs. Edin said.

Despite Sweden's general acceptance of liberal social reforms and deep democratic traditions, many men reject the idea that they should stay home to change diapers and mix formulas while their wives are working.

A lot depends on the mother's job, said Soeren Kindlund, chairman of the Family Welfare Commission.

"It is her position in the labor market that is very important. If it is a good job or one that is especially interesting she wants to get back to it right away. If it is a bad job or boring, the women want to stay home as long as possible and do not let the men take advantage of the program."

The original paternity leave plan went into effect in 1974 and was basically an amendment to a standard maternity leave system.

Austria	12 S.	Kenya	She. 7
Belgium	20 B.P.	Liberia	12 S.
Denmark	350 D.	Luxembourg	2.5 Dr.
Egypt	40 P.	Macau	60 K.
Eire	22 P.	Netherlands	150 Fr.
Finland	250 F.	Nigeria	3 N.J.
France	300 F.	Norway	20 Ec.
Germany	150 D.F.	Portugal	20 Ec.
Great Britain	150 D.F.	Spain	2.75 S.K.
Iceland	16 D.	Sri Lanka	170 S.R.
India	18.7	Switzerland	15 T. 15
Iran	40 Reals	Turkey	U.S. Military (For.)
Iraq	400 Lira	Yugoslavia	10 D.

New Photo Released**Terrorist Note Says Moro Is Still Alive**

ROME. April 20 (UPI) — Red Brigades terrorists today produced a photograph that they said proved that Aldo Moro, the kidnapped former premier, was still alive. But they said he would be executed within 48 hours if the government refused to release their jailed comrades.

The photograph, sent to the Rome newspaper Il Messaggero along with a new communiqué, showed the president of the ruling Christian Democratic party holding a newspaper dated yesterday, one day after a communiqué, which they denounced as false, said that had already been executed.

The latest communiqué said, "The communiqué distributed

April 18 and attributed to our organization is false and provocative. The Christian Democrats must give a clear and definitive answer [to the freeing of Communist prisoners] if they are going to take this road — it should be clear no others are possible," the message said.

Eurocommunism Supported**Carrillo Goals Applauded At Spain Party Meeting**

MADRID. April 20 (AP) — Spanish Communist militants today fell into line behind the campaign of party leader Santiago Carrillo to nail down ideological freedom from the Soviet Union and to create an image of moderation in time for the next elections.

Debating a Carrillo resolution to drop Soviet Leninism from its official

definition, most speakers at the Communist party's first national convention at home in 46 years backed, or at least did not protest, the secretary-general's proposal.

Backers of Mr. Carrillo predicted that the formal declaration of independence from Moscow would be approved overwhelmingly and that Mr. Carrillo would be re-elected as party leader despite the most serious dissent within the party since the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968. A warning from Moscow to stick with Leninist orthodoxy appeared lost in the verbiage.

[Police today announced the arrest on April 13 of Andres Mencía, the suspected leader of the terrorist group responsible for the recent slaying of Spain's director of prisons. United Press International reported.

Officials said that the suspect resisted arrest and cried out to passersby that he was a member of the First of October anti-Fascist resistance group (GRAPO) and that the weapon that killed a policeman on March 10 in a Madrid suburb. Officers were also trying to link him with the submachine gun that killed the director of prisons, Jesus Haddad, on March 22.]

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High party officials indicated that Mr. Carrillo might also try to move the party to the left to capture some votes won by the Socialists in last year's parliamentary elections.

A vote on Mr. Carrillo's proposal to have the party defined as Marxist, democratic and revolutionary — but not Leninist — was expected late tomorrow or Saturday.

One heavily applauded speech was made by a delegate from the Canary Islands, where Mr. Suarez today began an official six-day visit. Addressing Cuban observers, Constantino Gonzalez warned that attempts in Africa to promote a liberation movement in the Canary Islands "will drive us into the arms of NATO."

Panama Reportedly Held Plans to Sabotage Canal

By Leonard Greenwood

PANAMA CITY. April 20 — The Panamanian government had drafted a plan to sabotage the Panama Canal if the U.S. Senate rejected the second canal treaty, a U.S. intelligence source said yesterday.

It is not known whether the Panamanian leader, Gen. Omar Torrijos, would have implemented the plan, as asserted in a statement Tuesday night after the Senate approved the treaty.

Had the treaty been rejected, Gen. Torrijos said, "We would have begun a struggle for liberation

and possibly by tomorrow morning the canal would not have been in operation... We are capable of destroying it."

"Torrijos's statement ... was not machismo," the source said. "If the treaty had been rejected by the Senate, Panama would have gone into the [Canal] Zone."

Further Confirmation

Further confirmation was given yesterday by a civilian member of the Torrijos Cabinet, Planning Minister Nicholas Barletta. "I am not on the military staff," he said, "but I know that putting the canal out of action was one of his options. He says he had such a plan and I certainly would not doubt his words on the subject."

Military planners of every country have contingency plans to strike at various targets under different situations.

The U.S. intelligence source said that Gen. Torrijos and Panamanian officers formulated the contingency plans two weeks ago, and they became known to the Americans a week ago.

U.S. troop concentrations to checkmate the plans reportedly were stationed in the jungle near Gamboa, at about the midpoint of the canal. Troops were posted on the Gamboa Bridge and at the Gamboa water filtration plant. At that time a U.S. military officer said that the troops were on "an increased alert."

With the favorable Senate vote, tensions relaxed and reporters who visited the Gamboa area yesterday morning said that the U.S. troops were packing up to return to their barracks.

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Swedish Promotion Blitz Tries to Lure Dads Into the Nursery

By Murray Seeger

STOCKHOLM. April 20 — "Ho! Dahlgren, a weight lifter. Jamie Carlsson, a popular singer, and Per-Olof Edin, a labor economist, have one thing in common: they are among fathers taking advantage of one of Sweden's more unusual social welfare programs: paternity leave.

Sweden's first non-Socialist government in 44 years, despite an economic recession and a pledge to reduce public spending, has expanded the pioneering program that gives fathers an equal claim to stay home with their children.

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But Foes Want New Plebiscite**Panama Feels Pact Crisis Over**

By Alan Riding

PANAMA CITY, April 20 (NYT)—The Panamanian government appeared confident today that it had overcome the political crisis posed by the canal treaties, although the country's main opposition groups called for a new plebiscite to consider reservations introduced by the U.S. Senate.

Yesterday was made a national

holiday, but there were few festivities celebrating Tuesday's U.S. Senate vote to turn over the canal to Panama on Dec. 31, 1999.

While Panamanians favoring the treaties were subdued in their reactions, expressing relief rather than euphoria at the completion of the 13-year negotiations, opposition groups began preparing to disavow the treaties.

Four opposition parties, includ-

ing the Panamanian and Liberal parties, both of which held power in the 1960s, issued a rare joint-communique calling for a new plebiscite on the ground that the treaties approved by a 2-to-1 margin in the Oct. 23 referendum here had been significantly altered by the U.S. Senate.

Panama's chief of government, Gen. Omar Torrijos, said that a new plebiscite was not necessary, but spokesmen for the two parties warned that they would feel free to revoke the treaties should they ever return to power.

While the treaties appeared unlikely to give a much-needed lift to Gen. Torrijos's popularity, the government does not appear threatened by the vocal but poorly organized opposition. Student demonstrations here this week were smaller than expected and the government remains in a position to cut off the opposition's access to public opinion through its control of newspapers, radio and television.

Widespread disillusionment with the treaties set in last month after the U.S. Senate attached a reservation to the so-called neutrality treaty granting the United States a unilateral right to intervene here to keep open the canal after it is taken over by Panama.

Although the Senate spelled out in a second reservation Tuesday that this did not imply a right to intervene in Panama's internal affairs, few Panamanians seem aware of this clarification.

In his address Tuesday, Gen. Torrijos seemed to give vent to his anger and frustration at having to respond patiently and diplomatically to the taunts and insults of opponents of the treaties in the United States.

"The general was like a wounded tiger," a close aide explained. "All his bitterness was coming out. For months, he had patiently listened to the insults. Now at last he could safely respond."

His mention of plans to use violence to close the canal in the event of a Senate defeat was received with skepticism. "Pure demagoguery," a student leader said. "Very macho to say now, isn't it?" an opposition lawyer added.

To insure some celebration of the long-awaited treaties, the government set off firecrackers, sounded sirens and handed out free liquor in downtown plazas where musical groups were brought to liven the atmosphere. Government workers were kept in their offices until after the Senate vote and then marched in groups to nearby plazas.

Independent political analysts suggested that perhaps more than anything else the treaties have cemented U.S. support for the Torrijos regime. They noted that not only is President Carter expected to fly here soon to exchange ratification instruments with Gen. Torrijos, but the United States is likely to bolster the regime both economically and politically for fear that its overthrow might question the legitimacy of the treaties.

Gen. Woodard sent a three-page statement to the 525 faculty officers on his staff after Air Force Secretary John Stetson Tuesday ordered him to step down in rank to colonel and accept a faculty position.

Mr. Stetson's order came after Gen. Woodard, 57, refused to retire at the request of Lt. Gen. Kenneth Tallman, the academy's new superintendent. Gen. Woodard has been faculty dean for the past 10 years and has been in the service 37 years.

"If the academy is to become no more than another military organization in which each successive superintendent—most of whom have not had any experience in education when they came here—starts off by firing the top academic officer, so that he can assemble his 'own team,' it will become no more than a second-rate trade school," Gen. Woodard said.

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Mr. Carter's testimony—the second videotaped testimony by a sitting president in U.S. history—came in the trial of state Sen. Culver Kidd and former Baldwin County Sheriff Buford Lindold. Both are charged with obstructing enforcement of Georgia gambling laws.

Mr. Carter's testimony concerned an allegation that former State Sen. Eugene Holley told him in 1972 that Mr. Kidd would support the governor's contested government reorganization plan in exchange for tips to state raids in Mr. Kidd's home county.

Mr. Carter testified that he had ordered an investigation of gambling in Georgia and then had ordered an investigation of a legislator accused of initiating the request.

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News Analysis

Carter Energy Plan Is Lost in Labyrinth

By J.P. Smith

WASHINGTON, April 20 (UPI)—It was a year ago today that President Carter sent his energy plan to Congress. "The moral equivalent of war," he called it.

The President proposed new taxes and other devices to drive up the price of oil and natural gas and discourage their consumption.

The objective was diplomatic as well as economic: to reverse the increasing and costly dependency of the United States on Arab and other foreign oil. Mr. Carter said that the program was a test of the national will and of his own administration's effectiveness.

But the energy legislation remains in a House-Senate conference committee, where it has been since late November.

The President considers this shameful. His critics are for the failure of the bill.

One is glut. Partly because of Alaskan oil, which started flowing to the lower 48 states last year, and partly for other reasons the U.S. energy problem has become worse. Some experts are alarmed at that because it has added to inflation and raised the cost of imported goods.

But it also has added to the attraction of U.S. goods in foreign markets. Measured in foreign currencies, U.S. goods cost less, and Americans may be gaining in production for export and jobs what they are losing in inflation.

The Carter energy recommendations are also beset with domestically based problems. The proposal may curb inflation by stabilizing the value of the dollar, but their more direct effect would be to add to inflation because their intent is to increase prices. Mr. Carter proposed to relax significantly the price controls on natural gas, and his crude oil tax would lift the price of that product more than 50 percent at the refinery gate.

Persuasion Difficult

The experts say that the surplus is temporary, but it is hard to persuade Americans of the need for national sacrifice while it exists.

This basic problem of glut has been compounded by one of peace. Americans are learning to live with OPEC, the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, whose members now supply the United States with nearly half of its daily oil. Perhaps because of oil, U.S. political perceptions have shifted; at least opinion polls have indicated that.

Nor do the economic implications of energy dependency seem as fearsome as they once did. The dollars spent for oil have created unfavorable balances of trade and payments; there is a dollar glut abroad, and the value of the dollar has fallen.

Some experts are alarmed at that because it has added to inflation and raised the cost of imported goods.

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Second Thoughts

Congressmen already are having second thoughts about the increase in Social Security taxes that they approved a few months ago. It is difficult to ask them to vote for another tax increase now, in an election year and in time of plentiful supply, especially since doubts remain about how much good the tax and price increases would do.

The administration asserts that its plan would reduce oil imports by 4.5 million barrels a day by 1985. But outside groups, including the Congressional Budget Office and General Accounting Office, have disputed these estimates as optimistic. Among other things, the estimates assume a huge increase in coal production and consumption which the outside experts doubt is possible.

It is fashionable to argue that, on top of all these factors, the administration has also botched the tactical problems involved in moving its bill through Congress. Some critics blame Energy Secretary James Schlesinger for this. Some blame Mr. Carter. Some also blame associated members of Congress, either skillful opponents of the plan or clumsy supporters.

Freer Imports Sought in U.S.

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—The Senate Finance Committee voted yesterday to raise to \$500 the value of imported goods that an American traveling abroad may bring back to the United States without paying duties.

The limit would be \$1,000 for purchases made in the U.S. Virgin Islands, American Samoa and Guam. Current law limits duty-free imports to \$100 from most countries and \$200 from U.S. possessions.

Sen. Russell Long, the committee chairman, suggested that plan might be considered to help U.S. tourists return duty-free liquor bought in the Virgin Islands to the United States without paying excise taxes.

Mayor Yields On Manhattan Highway Plan

ALBANY, N.Y., April 20 (NYT)—Mayor Edward Koch yesterday formally dropped his opposition to the Westway, the \$1.16-billion highway he had labeled a "disaster" during his mayoral campaign last year.

He did so in return for a pledge by Gov. Hugh Carey to maintain New York City's 50-cent transit fare through 1981 and to make \$800 million available for mass transit improvements in the metropolitan area.

Mr. Koch's agreement that the Westway "shall proceed," announced at a news conference with Gov. Carey yesterday afternoon, is subject to additional conditions, including a pledge by the governor to construct and operate as a state park the 97 acres of riverfront open space that would be created by the project.

Last fall, Mr. Koch said that the Westway would "never be built" if he were elected.

Bolles Libel Suit Barred by Court

PORLTAND, Ore., April 20 (AP)—A \$14-million libel suit against The Eugene Register-Guard involving the series of stories by investigative reporters about the killing of Arizona Republic reporter Don Bolles has been dismissed in U.S. District Court.

Peter Licavoli jr. of Tucson, Ariz., filed the suit last year after publication of the Arizona Project series prepared by Investigative Reporters and Editors, Inc. The investigation involved the bombing death in June, 1976, of Mr. Bolles.

The suit was the second such libel suit to be dismissed this year.

N. Korean Official Dropped From List

TOKYO, April 20 (AP)—North Korean Vice-President Kim Il was dropped from a new ranking of leaders at the second session of the 6th Supreme People's Assembly as reported yesterday by Radio Pyongyang.

A Korean-language broadcast monitored here listed the leaders lined up at the rostrum, which in the past has indicated the power ranking. There was no indication why Mr. Kim, formerly premier, was not included or whether he might have been purged.



FBI agents applaud as Patrick Gray 3d, former FBI director, arrives with his wife for arraignment in U.S. District Court for his part in alleged telephone wiretapping and mail openings.

3 Ex-Officials of FBI Plead Not Guilty

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—Patrick Gray 3d and two other former executives of the FBI pleaded not guilty today to charges that they unlawfully ordered break-ins during the bureau's anti-radical campaign in the early 1970s.

About 500 agents and former agents massed in a vigil for the three men outside the courthouse. They broke into applause as their former superiors arrived.

Mr. Gray stood stolidly with Mark Felt and Edward Miller as they loudly declared their innocence before U.S. District Court Judge Charles Richey.

Otherwise, the former FBI officials remained silent as their attorneys argued over pretrial issues. The three men were sent to the U.S. marshal's office for fingerprinting and then released in their own recognition.

3 Top Posts

Mr. Gray was acting director of the FBI in the early 1970s when the break-ins allegedly occurred. Mr. Felt was former acting associate director.

American, Cubans Linked

FBI Allegedly Finds Data In Killing of Chile Envoy

By Nicholas M. Horrock

WASHINGTON, April 20 (NYT)—The FBI has uncovered telephone records linking an American recently extradited from Chile with anti-Castro Cubans suspected of the murder of a former Chilean ambassador in Washington in September, 1976, sources said yesterday.

The informants said that the records showed that the American, Michael Townley, had been in touch with the Cubans at least twice before the Chilean Orlando Letelier, was killed by a bomb placed under his car.

Earlier this month, Mr. Townley, who has lived in Chile since 1958, testified in Santiago that he had been in the United States before the killing but that he had no connection with it.

The informants said yesterday that Mr. Townley made two calls, one to a bar in Union City, N.J., frequented by Cuban exiles, and the other to the Cliffside Park, N.J., home of a suspect in the death of Mr. Letelier in the late summer of 1976, shortly after Mr. Townley arrived in the United States.

First Indication

This is the first indication to be made public that there is documentary evidence linking Mr. Townley and anti-Castro Cubans who are suspected of having rigged and detonated the bomb under Mr. Letelier's car. The blast also killed Ronni Moffit, who was riding with him.

The Boeing 727 made an unscheduled landing here and the injured were taken to a hospital, an Eastern spokesman said. The aircraft was not damaged, but all but the 11 of the 108 passengers were put aboard other flights.

11 Plane Passengers Hurt in Fla. Storm

ORLANDO, Fla., April 20 (AP)—Eleven passengers were injured when an Eastern Air Lines plane en route from Miami to New York was bounced around during a thunderstorm over Florida yesterday.

The Boeing 727 made an unscheduled landing here and the injured were taken to a hospital, an Eastern spokesman said. The aircraft was not damaged, but all but the 11 of the 108 passengers were put aboard other flights.

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Tennessee Law Nullified

By Warren Weaver jr.

WASHINGTON, April 20 (NYT)—The Supreme Court yesterday struck down as unconstitutional the last state ban on priests and ministers running for public office.

The court unanimously invalidated a 182-year-old provision of the Tennessee Constitution that prohibited clergymen from serving in the State Legislature because they "are by their profession dedicated to God and the care of souls and ought not to be diverted from the great duties of their functions."

But the justices were divided over their reasons for believing that the restriction violated the U.S. Constitution.

Chief Justice Warren Burger, joined by three of his colleagues, concluded that "the American experience provides no persuasive support for the fear that clergymen in public office will be less careful of anti-establishment interests or less faithful to their oaths of office than their unordained counterparts."

Banned From Convention

The case involved a Baptist minister from Chattanooga who was banned by the State Supreme Court from serving as a delegate to a state constitutional convention.

Justice Burger contended that the minister, Paul McDaniels, was being penalized for his "status ... perfectly legal." He pointed out that the term "surprestuous entry, cited frequently in the indictment, was not precisely defined by the grand jury.

defined in terms of conduct and activity" rather than for his religious belief.

Justice William Brennan jr. charged in a separate opinion that the chief justice had made "a sophist distinction" between status as a clergymen and religious belief.

"According to the plurality," he wrote, "McDaniels could not be and was not, in fact, barred for his belief in religion but was barred because of his commitment to persuade or lead others to accept that belief. I simply cannot fathom why the Free Exercise Clause categorically forbids holding qualification for office on the act of declaring a belief in religion but not on the fact of discussing that belief with others." Joining him was Justice Thurgood Marshall.

In a separate opinion, Justice Potter Stewart took the same position, saying that Chief Justice Burger's attempt to separate ministerial status from religious belief was "without consequence."

In a fourth opinion, Justice Byron White said that he was "not persuaded that the Tennessee stat-

ute in any way interferes with McDaniels's ability to exercise his religion as he desires." But he said that keeping the minister from serving in the constitutional convention violated his constitutional right to enjoy equal protection of the laws.

Justice Harry Blackmun did not participate in the decision.

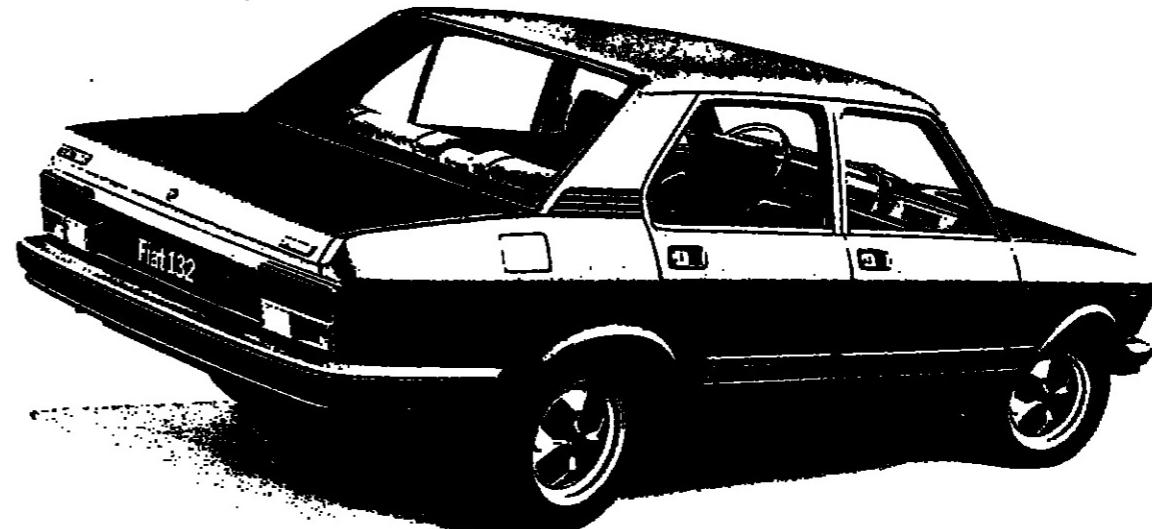
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President Park Will Win**South Korea Vote Not Set; Results Are**

By Andrew H. Malcolm
SEOUL, April 20 (NYT)—The date for South Korea's nationwide elections this spring has not yet been determined; but the results have been.

The big winner will be President Park Chung Hee and his political forces.

According to South Korea's Constitution, which Mr. Park rewrote under martial law in 1972, this nation's voters are scheduled to vote this spring to elect 2,583 members of the National Council for Unification.

Later this year the council will elect a president for a six-year term. Mr. Park will be the only candidate. The opposition forces are not offering a candidate because the Constitution prohibits criticism of Mr. Park.

Then early next year the council will "elect" 73 men and women to the National Assembly. That slate will be nominated by the council's president, who is Mr. Park.

To back up his government's stern line toward criticism (opponents can be jailed seven years for criticizing the government as a foreigner), Mr. Park issued a warning last month that he would not tolerate a political situation that damages "national unity and social stability." During the last 6 of his 15 years in office, Mr. Park has maintained that criticism and political divisions can be misunderstood by the Communists and possibly invite an attack from North Korea.

Constitution Rewritten

Mr. Park, 60, a former general, led a 1961 coup that overthrew a politically fractious civilian government led by John Chang. After winning a 1963 election, Mr. Park rewrote the Constitution to limit a president to two terms. He amended this to three terms in 1970 and dropped the limit in a 1972 constitutional rewrite.

On paper, South Korea's election system, like many institutions under Mr. Park, appears to be democratic. In operation, however, there is no hope of success for the opposition forces.

The opposition New Democratic party, under the leadership of Lee Chui Seung, has decided not to of-

ficially nominate a presidential candidate because it would be "meaningless." The last presidential candidate to oppose Mr. Park was Kim Dae Jung, who was kidnapped from a Tokyo hotel room five years ago, brought here, and has spent most of the time since in prison. He remains under guard in a Seoul hospital room behind sealed windows.

An earlier opposition candidate was Yun Po Sun, now 80, who lives under occasional house arrest, the threat of tax-evasion charges and a

suspended prison sentence for demanding a return to democracy.

According to Mr. Park's latest

Constitution, the 16 million voters

will elect unicameral council mem-

bers this spring, probably next

month. Other than "electing" a

president and ratifying his parlia-

mentary appointments, the council

has no function. In local districts,

however, the members add con-

siderable prestige in this Confucian

society. They also get special

passports and cannot be arrested

without the attorney general's spe-

cific permission.

No Party Affiliations

Council candidates must not have any political party affiliations, an interpretation left for officials of Mr. Park's government to make. The result is a council entirely supportive of Mr. Park; in December, 1972, when the council, presided over by Mr. Park, "recommended" its presidential choice of Mr. Park, it gave him 99.9 per cent of the vote.

In the election of 73 members of the National Assembly, the largest single bloc in the rubber-stamp legislature, the council has never rejected a candidate nominated by Mr. Park.

Voters elect the remaining 146 assembly members from local districts. The President's supporters in this group plus those ratified by the council give him clear control of the assembly. Opposition members who manage to be elected can have difficulties. One, a lawyer named Kim Ki In, was arrested recently on charges of tax evasion, an allegation that appears to be leveled often at government critics.

The arrest was widely interpreted as a warning to anti-Park forces to keep their opposition statements to a minimum.

Mr. Park has not yet formally announced his intention to seek a fifth term to lead this rapidly developing nation of 36 million. The assumption by everyone here is that he will; he has permitted no heir apparent to develop. But in line with the democratic approach he seeks to convey, Mr. Park, when asked recently if he will run again, replied: "I would just like to say that the matter will be decided by a majority of the people."

Mexico Drops Request for U.S. Fighter Planes

WASHINGTON, April 20 (WP)—In a move relieving the Carter administration of a sensitive foreign policy decision, Mexico has dropped its bid to buy 26 U.S. F-5 fighter planes worth \$150 million.

Mexico's request, made late last year, triggered a behind-the-scenes debate within the U.S. national security community because it involved two conflicting policy goals.

Selling the planes would have run counter to President Carter's policy of reducing foreign military sales. But rejecting the request would have offended the Mexican government at a time when Mr. Carter is seeking increased Mexican cooperation in combating drug traffic and the flow of illegal aliens.

Reliable sources said that Mexico backed away from the deal because press disclosure of the request had stirred domestic opposition. Critics have said that Mexico, which is struggling with severe internal economic problems, cannot afford the planes.

Cheaper by the Litter

LONDON, April 20 (UPI)—The Daily Telegraph said today a sign in a Birmingham shop window saying, "For sale cheap, 10 white mice" now has been replaced with one reading, "For sale very cheap, 22 white mice."



EXECUTION OF THE WINTER—Residents of Zurich gallop around a burning puppet made of straw, which symbolizes winter. Since the 14th century, Swiss communities each year have celebrated the start of spring with parades, rallies and the "burning of winter."

In Appeal for Pressure**Cambodian Exile Cites 'Holocaust'**

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, April 20 (WP)—On the third anniversary of the Communist take-over of Phnom Penh, an exiled leader and a U.S. congressman have charged that a "holocaust" is taking place in Cambodia.

Song Chhang, who was minister of information in Cambodia before the Communist victory in 1975, and Rep. Stephen Solarz, D-N.Y., called at a press conference for international condemnation of a reign of terror that they said is continuing to take place.

Mr. Chhang advocated an international conference on the subject as a way to bring outside pressure on Cambodia's leaders.

Noting that exact information is unavailable from the country, Rep. Solarz estimated that "at the very least" several hundred thousand persons have been deliberately killed or have lost their lives at a time of brutal treatment.

Mr. Chhang, who now lives in Arlington, Va., said that a million Cambodians have been "slaughtered" and a million "appear to have perished from disease and starvation."

Executive branch officials said yesterday that a death toll of more than a million is a real possibility in view of reports from recently escaping refugees that purges and killings are still taking place.

Rep. Solarz also called on the United States to provide refuge for about 15,000 Cambodians reported to be in camps in Thailand and elsewhere in Southeast Asia, and to make it clear that other escapees would be welcome here. About 7,500 Cambodians have been admitted to the United States in the last several years, he said.

U.S. official sources said they give little credence to charges by Cambodian Premier Pol Pot last week that his forces repelled large-scale invasions by Vietnam two weeks ago.

Turkish Proposals 'Ridiculous'**Cypriot Rejection of Plan Clouds Embargo Issue**

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

NICOSIA, April 20—President Spyros Kyprianou's scathing rejection yesterday of Turkish peace plans for the island threw doubt upon the Carter administration's efforts to have the congressional arms embargo against Turkey lifted.

Following a meeting with United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, in which he was given details of the Turkish proposals, Mr. Kyprianou called them "simply ridiculous, designed to humiliate our side and mislead world opinion."

Asked if the Greek Cypriots would accept an invitation from Mr. Waldheim to resume intercommunal talks, Mr. Kyprianou left the door slightly open. "In such a case we will study it and reply to him," he said. Mr. Waldheim, who admitted there was "considerable disagreement" between the Greek and Turkish Cypriots, said he would study the situation in New York and then decide whether to ask both sides to return to the negotiating table.

The Greek rejection was immediately challenged by Rauf Denktash, leader of the Turkish-Cypriot community. "They are not showing goodwill," he said. "They are playing for the Greek lobby [in the U.S. Congress] to prevent the embargo question from being solved favorably."

The arms embargo was imposed by Congress following the 1974 Turkish invasion of Cyprus, which left almost 40 per cent of the island occupied by the Turkish Army. Earlier this month, President Carter asked Congress to lift it, saying that this would be an incentive to the rival Greek and Turkish sides to settle the Cyprus dispute.

Congress has so far refused to lift the embargo or to consider a new defense agreement with Turkey on the grounds that the Turks have not come up with constructive proposals on Cyprus.

The Turkish proposals, as revealed here, did not appear to come close to meeting congressional demands.

They proposed withdrawals from six places that Mr. Kyprianou said amounted to only a little more than 1 per cent of the island's territory, plus the no-man's-land between the two sectors of the divided island that the Turks do not control.

President Carter faced a battle in Congress with his request to lift the arms embargo even before the details were known. The publication of them could make it even more of an uphill fight, observers here predicted.

The Turks yesterday attempted to soften the impact somewhat by announcing the withdrawal of 800 troops from Cyprus. That leaves an estimated 25,000 on the island.

The Turks also proposed a binational federation of virtually independent Greek and Turkish states with a minimum of a federal structure linking the two. Despite the fact they have only 20 per cent of the population, the Turks said that "equality of partners is an absolute necessity."

The plan provides for two federal presidents, one from each community, plus a federal assembly and a supreme court equally divided between them.

The Turks have emphasized that

Study Contends U.S. Army Is Getting Weaker

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—A study released today by Rep. Robin Beard, D-Tenn., contends that the U.S. Army is not as strong, as well trained or as effective as it was five years ago, before the draft was abolished.

The study, disputing official conclusions about the all-volunteer army, was made for Rep. Beard by Jerry Read, a former Army officer and career Defense Department employee on leave for a one-year fellowship in Congress.

The United States Army is in a weak position and is growing weaker each year due to the decline in reserve strength and the inability of the Selective Service system to respond rapidly and effectively during wartime, said the study, adding that qualifications of new enlisted men are becoming lower each year, especially in reading comprehension and intelligence scores. The study claimed that training is becoming weaker each year due to budgetary reductions for fuel, supplies and ammunition.

Mr. Read said he based his conclusions on five months of research, including analyses of Defense Department data and interviews with more than 500 soldiers at 30 installations in the United States and Germany.

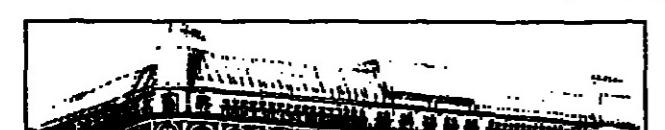
Woman Named To \$56,000 Job At White House

WASHINGTON, April 20 (AP)—The White House announced yesterday that Anne Wexler, deputy under secretary of commerce, will join the White House staff as a \$56,000-a-year aide to President Carter, taking over some of the duties formerly assigned to presidential assistant Midge Costanza.

White House spokesman Jody Powell said Miss Costanza will focus on women's issues while Miss Wexler will consult with interest groups and individuals about future policy decisions in the White House.

Miss Wexler was active in Mr. Carter's election campaign and has held numerous posts in the Democratic party. Mr. Powell said Miss Wexler will have a staff of eight or nine assistants.

Mr. Powell denied that Miss Costanza was being demoted; she apparently will retain title and pay equal to Miss Wexler.

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RARE BREED—An American offered \$40,000 for this 15-inch-tall white macaque that was discovered five months ago in the mountains of eastern Taiwan. But the owner turned him down. According to zoologists, the chance of a macaque being born white is no more than one in 100,000.

Demand Is Lower

Nigeria Tightens Budget As Oil Revenue Dries Up

By David B. Ottaway

LAGOS, April 20 (WP)—Nigeria, the only black African country to strike it rich in oil, is discovering that it is being out-priced on the sizzling market and is facing sharp competition from the North Sea and Alaska. Nigeria's once prized low-sulfur oil is no longer in such demand and production has dropped from more than 2 million barrels a day last year to 1.6 million in February.

Estimates of the resulting drop in government revenue vary between 20 and 40 per cent. Last year's earnings of more than \$9 billion made Nigeria by far the richest black African nation.

Heavy dependence on the U.S. market has further weakened Nigeria's financial situation because of the dollar's fluctuating value. Nigeria lost about \$140 million last year and is losing \$200,000 to \$300,000 a day because of the weakening dollar, according to Western economists here.

Tough Budget Speech

As President Carter was traveling to Lagos for his state visit late last month, the Nigerian chief of state, Lt. Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo, was delivering a budget speech in which he announced a 10-per-cent cut in government expenditures and new hardships for individual Nigerians. Imports of such items as fresh meat, sugar, spaghetti, beer and breakfast cereal were banned. Duties were increased by up to 100 per cent on such things as cars, cosmetics, and luxury goods.

Gen. Obasanjo had harsh words for Nigerians who had been mak-

Kenya Lets Refugees Stay for 3 Months

MOMBASA, Kenya, April 20 (AP)—Kenya agreed last night to grant a temporary asylum of three months to 50 Vietnamese refugees who were rescued from a sinking ship in the South China Sea and brought here on Monday by a Greek freighter.

Sources in Nairobi said that Kenya agreed to allow the refugees, who had been refused permission to disembark, to come ashore after Greece guaranteed to settle them in Greece at the end of the three-month period.



Assassination Attempt Strains Spanish, Algerian Relations

By James M. Markham

MADRID, April 20 (NYT)—A mysterious assassination attempt against the Algiers-based leader of a tiny Canary Islands independence movement has brought relations between Algeria and Spain to a new low—and afforded a glimpse into a shady underworld of terrorists, alleged double agents and international double-dealing.

According to reports from Algiers, Antonio Cubillo, the self-styled leader of the Algerian-backed Movement for the Self-Determination and Independence of the Canary Archipelago, was stabbed at the entry to his home on April 5. Within six hours, the Algerian police had detained two men, both Spanish, who were said to have assaulted Mr. Cubillo. He is still in grave condition.

The Spanish government denied involvement in the attack, but Algeria has hinted strongly that this was the case.

Algerians Outraged

Algeria has been trying to get Spain to move away from its tacit support for Morocco. Algeria was outraged when Morocco annexed part of the Spanish Sahara with Spain's consent in late 1975. Mauritania took the other part. Algeria is the main supporter for the Polisario guerrilla movement which is fighting against Morocco and Mauritania for the independence of Spanish Sahara. Mr. Cubillo, whose violence-prone movement has little support in the Canary Islands, is widely seen as an instrument in Algeria's effort to change Spain's attitude.

Algeria has succeeded in wooing

the Spanish Socialist and Communist parties to support, broadly, its position on the Sahara. In return, after a visit to Algiers on Jan. 25 by Felipe Gonzalez, the Spanish Socialist leader, the Algerians closed Mr. Cubillo's Algiers-based radio station, "Voice of the Free Canaries," which had been the main component of his movement.

But then Algeria in February

backed a resolution passed by the foreign ministers of the Organization of African States declaring the Canary Islands an African territory and urging support for Mr. Cubillo's movement. The Canaries have been Spanish since the 15th century, and Spaniards find the notion that they are African absurd.

Algeria's increasing support for this position has embarrassed Mr. Cubillo's movement. The party de-

Gonzalez's party, which has identified itself closely with Algerian stands on the Western Sahara.

Meanwhile, Mr. Cubillo has said that the organizer of the knife attack against him was a certain Gustavo. He said he was a Spanish double agent "sheltered" in the ranks of the Socialist party who had once offered arms to Mr. Cubillo's movement. The party de-

nied any link to the attack. Mr. Cubillo charged that Gustavo had also infiltrated GRAPO (First of October anti-Fascist resistance group), a far-left Spanish terrorist organization for which the Canary leader has repeatedly proclaimed his support.

Highly placed Spanish officials are convinced that Algeria has ties to GRAPO. On Oct. 9, Spanish po-

lice arrested Manuel Perez Martínez, the supposed secretary-general of the so-called Reconstituted Spanish Communist Party, which is the political arm of GRAPO. Mr. Perez Martinez alleged that the Spanish police, knowing that Algeria wanted Spain to change its position on the Saharan question, got "from the Algerians the contacts they needed to finger us."

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Grigorenko Gets Asylum in U.S.

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—The U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service announced yesterday that it has granted political asylum to Soviet dissident Pyotr Grigorenko, a former major general in the Soviet Army.

Mr. Grigorenko, 70, applied for asylum Tuesday. Since he left the Soviet Union several months ago to undergo surgery here, the Soviet government had stripped him of citizenship, saying that his criticism of the Soviet Union had damaged its prestige.

Maunce Kiley, district director of the immigration service, said that Mr. Grigorenko's status is temporary and will be reviewed in one year.

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Southern African Deadlock

When Cyrus Vance left Africa this week, he departed with some concrete information and not without hope of a reasonable solution for the problems of the southern regions of that continent. But for the present, and so far as Rhodesia is concerned, there is only frustration so far as a general settlement is concerned.

This was to be expected. When white Rhodesians bolted the British Commonwealth for fear that their dominance would be overthrown in Britain's movement away from the old colonialism, radicals of the right confronted all the rest—black moderates, black Marxists, reasonable whites and most of the world at large. Now Mr. Ian Smith has moved far away from that position to attract moderate black nationalists into a transition government. But this leaves the armed black guerrilla groups in continuing confrontation, aided by Rhodesia's neighbor states and outside influence.

* * *

Among those influences must be included Great Britain and the United States—at least to the extent that these nations want the Patriotic Front to be included in any transition phase of Rhodesia's march to a Zimbabwe under majority rule. But the moderates who have rallied around Ian Smith fear the armed guerrillas, and the latter prefer a victory for themselves to a system which might well en-

tail a triumph for a middle-of-the-road black majority.

All of this, of course, is complicated by white extremists who feel that Mr. Smith has sold them out as well as by tribal rivalries within Rhodesia and conflicting aims of nations surrounding that country. And it may also be complicated by the fact that the proposals of the U.S. secretary of state and British Foreign Minister David Owen are known as the Anglo-U.S. plan, which strikes a jarring note in discussions among Rhodesia's nationalists of all colors and ideologies.

It is not, therefore, surprising that Mr. Vance and Mr. Owen left southern Africa with little accomplished. What is hopeful about the prevailing deadlock is that doors have not been slammed in the face of compromise—they have, admittedly, been closed by most of the parties, but not latched. Therefore it is still possible to seek some means of avoiding continuing guerrilla war in Rhodesia and of ensuring that the inevitably rocky path to Zimbabwe will be made as smooth as possible. Perhaps the United States, which has been more prickly about the Ian Smith plan than Britain, will henceforth use a less stern tone on that subject and present the dilemma less in terms of an Anglo-U.S. plan against a Salisbury plan and more a means of adapting all plans to the common goal of peaceful transition.

Change in Chile

Chile's junta is ending some of the harshest aspects of its rule—as evidenced by the decree this week of general amnesty—and moving back cautiously toward a form of modified constitutionalism. Its sudden burst of cooperation with the U.S. inquiry into the Washington murders of the anti-junta figure Orlando Letelier and a colleague is particularly noteworthy. Given the notoriety of the regime and the ubiquity of rightist dictatorships, it is worth exploring what's behind the change.

* * *

Factor 1 would have to be the junta's success in consolidating its power. That has meant a brutal repression of its foes, a reshaping of the economy to favor people of property and their creditors, and a restoration of public tranquility. The military leadership now finds it politically feasible, and internationally useful, to allow the Chilean people's apparently irrepressible political spirit to start being expressed again. A kind of lively and increasingly obvious politics is going on inside the junta. It has worked for the cause of relaxation so far.

Factor 2 would be the particular combination of censure and tolerance that Chile has encountered on the international scene. Some part of the censure, the part coming from leftist authoritarian regimes, may have

THE WASHINGTON POST

been dismissable as hypocrisy and propaganda. But fair-minded, nonideological criticism from traditional friends surely has had an effect. We wonder, however, whether the various forms of pressure would have worked if Chile did not also have available certain sources of outside help, especially private banks. Some opponents of the junta complain that Chile's access to private U.S. credit has undercut the United States' Carter-period policy of denying the Pinochet regime public loans. But the private money has helped provide the stability underlying recent liberalization.

The United States, which had a role in bringing on Chile's coup in 1973, has since had a role in steering the country back in the other direction. That is as it should be. Nothing can undo the human and political devastation to which this country has contributed, but it would be intolerable if the United States were still officially supporting the makers of the coup. At the same time, it is necessary to concede that putting Humpty Dumpty back together again is not a simple task. It takes more than good intent. It takes wise policy—and some luck. Since the junta still has a long way to go, it seems sensible to stay with the same pressures, and openings, that are working now.

THE WASHINGTON POST

Moving Beyond the Canal

A few decades too late and a few reservations too heavy, the Panama treaties now stand approved. If avoiding an appalling failure is success—and in diplomacy it usually is—President Carter, the Senate and the people of the United States can feel pleased. We have given a small and oft-abused nation its due and spared ourselves all manner of predictable grief at the now marginally important canal and throughout the hemisphere. But we did it grudgingly, ineptly and, in the end, rudely; our reputation for magnanimity cannot survive many more such demonstrations of it.

* * *

So beware of new eras in the mouths of presidents. "These treaties can mark the beginning of a new era in our relations not only with Panama but with all the rest of the world," Carter was quick to proclaim. ("This was the week that changed the world," said Richard Nixon in Shanghai six years ago.) Presumably Carter's world also encompasses the Soviet Union and Saudi Arabia, Egypt and China, South Africa and West Germany. One just gesture to Panama will not cause those nations to judge the United States newly powerful or wise in relations with them. Nor will it persuade the poorer nations that the U.S. colossus stands unselfishly ready to share its wealth. What has ended in Panama is a vestigial kind of crude colonialism that Americans have usually opposed in the other hemisphere and fitfully in ours. The era that made us sovereign at the canal was long dead.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

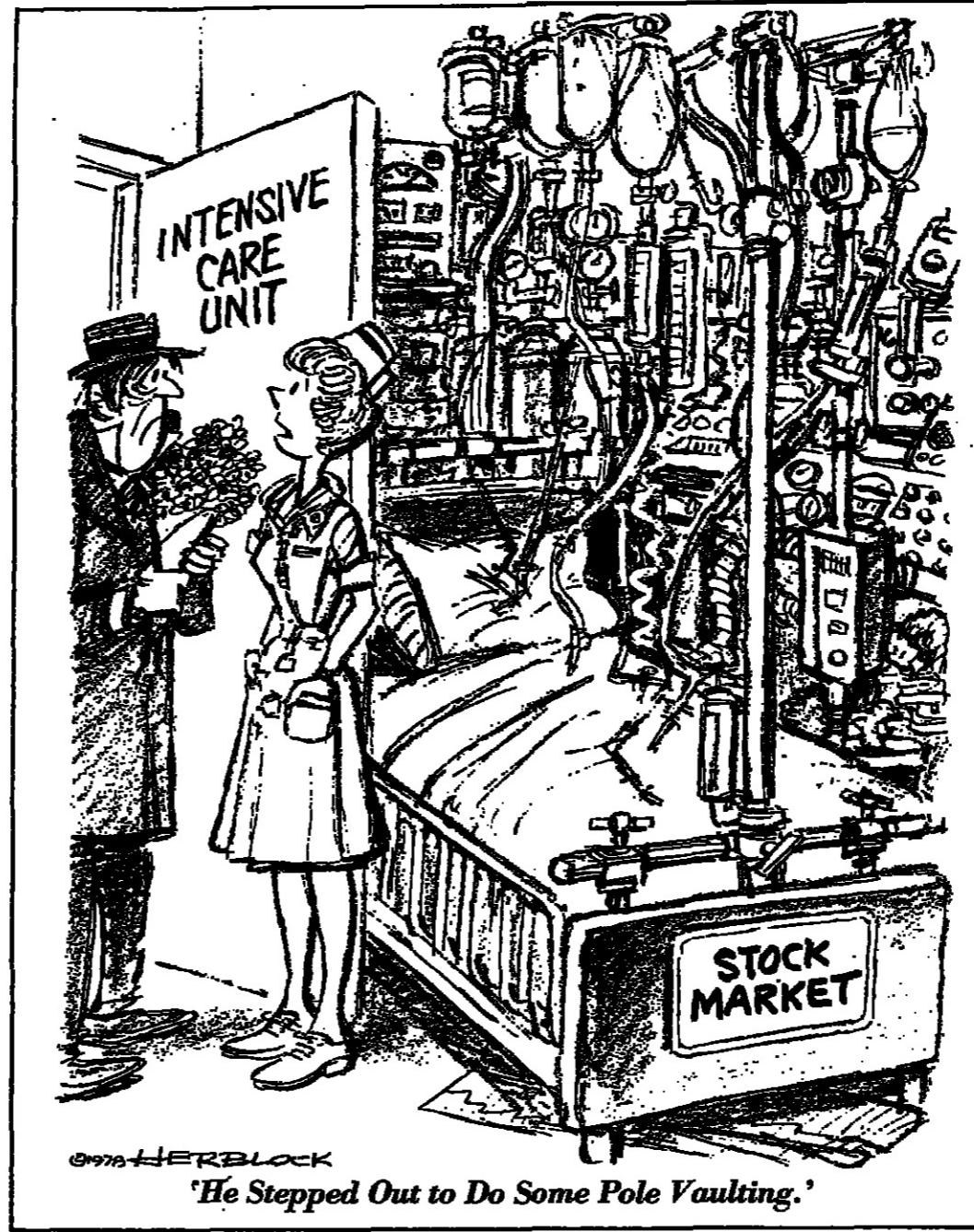
April 21, 1903

VIENNA—The news transmitted by the Herald's special wire of the discovery of a new treatment for cancer by means of "high frequency" electricity has attracted the attention of the Viennese medical and surgical schools, which are always keenly alert to every new idea or fresh development in the science of healing.

Fifty Years Ago

April 21, 1928

LONDON—Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is silent on the reports concerning a gasoline tax, added onto a tax on horsepower, that will be included in the budget when it will be offered to the House of Commons. No official will give any statement to the public about this unpopular move.



'He Stepped Out to Do Some Pole Vaulting.'

Reappraising the U.S. Navy

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON—Far and away Jimmy Carter's most interesting defense policy is the number he's doing on the Navy. For his own reasons, he's doing what defense critics have for years (largely in vain) urged presidents to do to all the services: slow down arms-building plans and force an explanation of just what particular missions they mean to serve.

So far this process of putting the Navy or the nonstrategic surface-ship part of it, through an internal bureaucratic and analytical wringer has drawn little attention outside the defense community. People see an argument over whether the Navy's 13th carrier should be a Rickover nuclear special or an oil-powered job costing \$1 billion or less, and they hear the Navy establishment groaning that planners have halved its 1979-84 shipbuilding goals, and they figure—if they listen at all—that it's too insideish and technical to grasp. Moreover, the public actors do not yet include the heaviest hitters in town.

Technical

The fight insideish and technical, and it is in an early or middle-round—a showdown is perhaps six months or a year away. But a wider circle ought to start plugging in. At stake is not merely the kind of Navy we'll have in 10, 20 and 30 years, a matter that might properly be thought to be of interest primarily, even parochially, to the Navy. The issue is also what military tools will be available to accomplish whatever political-military tasks the political leadership accepts or assigns: the essence of our world

role.

And there is the money. Ships are the largest perennial cost item in the defense budget. Whether we spend \$4-35 billion or twice that every year for the next 20 and more—that's the range of choices into very big bucks of an order dwarfing the most expensive imaginable new strategic programs.

The occasion for the current shipbuilding slowdown arose somewhat accidentally from the Navy's mismanagement of past ship planning and shipbuilding: too many "gold-plated" high-cost ships, cost overruns, contract disputes, etc.

Those problems had already provoked a fierce debate over the shape of the Navy: the mix of ships

straining under the SALT load. The talks touching conventional arms (Indian Ocean, forces in Europe, arms transfers) are at best steep uphill ventures. The naval decision is Washington's own.

Piquancy

There's a certain piquancy in Carter's willingness to reject the nuclear-carrier advice of his old mentor, Adm. Hyman Rickover. But his views on the larger questions aren't yet part of the public record, or available from his advisers. He's got more urgent matters on his national security agenda at the moment. Sooner or later, though, if only to keep a Navy-minded Congress from forcing his hand, he'll have to go off the high board.

Debate on Shape

The Carter administration seized upon the management scandal as one way to reopen the debate over the shape of the Navy. First, get your house in order, the administration said, and then come discuss the future. Then, through the National Security Council's Office of Management and Budget and, at the cutting edge, the Defense Department Program Evaluation Office, the administration encouraged a related debate over the size of the Navy: whether to build the current 459-ship fleet toward 500 or 600 in the 1990s.

Technical

In the shape-and-size debates, much turns on the old abstruse issue of how much is enough. Since it's impossible to predict what contingencies will arise so far out on the horizon, the outcome may reflect as much hunches and adarmain levels and bureaucratic tradeoffs and congressional pressures as formal analyses. As you might guess, the Navy is more imaginative about the contingencies it must meet, especially in the Gulf, and more alarmed by the Soviet Navy, than are those who'd scale it back. Obviously the Soviet Union would not retreat, but would dismantle any existing weapons system, in gratitude to Jimmy Carter for turning down the neutron bomb. Indeed, anyone who supposed such a thing was otherworldly.

Ice Water

The words must have hit Carter like a jet of ice water. Had he really assumed that a show of "good faith" by the United States would save the walls of the Kremlin to come down? What is he left with?

The single defense of Mr. Carter's decision, to which his defenders fondly cling, is one the implications of which they do not publicize. Here is how it goes:

In the event that the Soviet Union decided to move against West Germany, and if we had neutron

bombs available to face down their numerous (thrice our own) tanks, they would face the real possibility of being beaten, or neutralized in the field. What might they then do?

They might threaten the United States and/or Western Europe with nuclear devastation. Thus do the anti-neutron people reason sortically from (a) deploying neutron bombs, to (z) a Third World War fought with nuclear weapons.

The point they do not stress is that the impact of that analysis is that the United States should not be prepared effectively to defend Western Europe. That is, we must maintain a force there which is nothing more than a very temporary deterrent: because if we commit an effective deterrent force, the Soviet Union will reply with threats on an IBM mode.

Why doesn't Carter face the consequence of that analysis? Inevitably, its meaning drags into the thinking of Western leaders, causing those suppositions we read about. It is virtually impossible to trace the consequences of that decision. It will infect politics and policy in every country. It will affect economic projections. The morale of the armed services. The credibility of pro-U.S. statesmen.

Letters

IMF Salary Cut

Re the article by Hobart Rowen entitled "400 U.S. IMF Employees Protest Salary-Cut Plan" (HT, March 28):

Irrespective of the merits—which I believe are few—of the overall Treasury Department position to cut all salaries in the IMF, IBRD and Inter-American Bank, I was particularly dismayed to note the reason reported for the Treasury's desire to cut back Americans most, namely that U.S. citizens "receive a windfall through a tax-reimbursement system" in effect in these (and other) international agencies. My concern is based upon the fact that either the Treasury or Mr. Rowen, or both, completely misunderstand the so-called "tax-reimbursement system." Thus, for example, the statement that these institutions pay the Americans' taxes for them is not correct. The so-called "grossing-up" of salaries to which Mr. Rowen refers consists, in simplest terms, of an average figure added on to net salaries, but never

received by the employee, in an amount equal to taxes that he would have been expected to pay if he were employed in the U.S. government or private industry. It is, thus, a "withheld" tax of the same magnitude as would occur if the employee worked in government or industry, the only difference being that the money is all withheld at once, rather than in monthly installments. It is important to note that this amount has nothing to do with the pay comparability issue, which is an entirely separate matter.

Even more important than Mr. Rowen's and the Treasury's misunderstanding of the above point, however, is their incorrect understanding of what happens to any tax reimbursement. It is stated that these are returned to the employee. This is not so. All tax rebates, must be returned to the employing organization. Thus, the U.S. employee of an international organization is actually in a disadvantaged position, relative to his private industry or U.S.

government counterpart in this respect.

It is, therefore, hardly fair for the Treasury Department to call for lowering his salary on this basis.

If the reported position is the basis for their decision, one can only hope that the Treasury Department will, in the future, do its homework a little better before deciding on policies and initiatives. If, on the other hand, it is not, and in any case, one hopes that Mr. Rowen will similarly be more attentive before reporting and spreading mis-understanding.

JERROLD BERKE
Lusaka, Zambia.

Racial Venom

Britain's Conservative party's proposals for curbing colored immigration remind me of a cartoon some years ago in the New Yorker magazine. A Chinese lady strolling through Shanghai with a friend remarks: "What frightens me is that five out of every six people in the world are not Chinese." Considering the racial venom existing

Spotlight Shifts To Sudan's Numeiri

By Victor Perry

ROME—Sudan's President Gaafar Numeiri is headed for the international spotlight this spring and summer. He is preparing to host the Organization of African Unity summit in July, and to assume that body's presidency for a year. He was also singled out by the recent Arab League Council meeting held last month in Cairo, to head consolidation efforts aimed at facilitating an Arab summit—slated for Khartoum.

But for all his pan-African and pan-Arab aspirations, Numeiri has quite a few worries at home. The enemies of his regime have an affinity for staging their coup attempts for the OAU summit: abortive but bloody coups were made in July in 1971 and 1976. And the growing presence of radical or unstable regimes on Sudan's borders adds little cause for concern.

Rethink

Numeiri, who began to rethink his political orientation after the Communist-backed attempt to dump him in 1971, has in recent years followed Sadat in realigning himself with the West and moderate Arab countries, and he was one of the first Arab leaders to publicly support Sadat's peace initiative. Now, however, as summer approaches, he has been mending his fences with his radical neighbors and modifying his policies in an effort to ensure at least a benevolently neutral attitude toward the Sudan on the part of all—radical and moderate Arabs and Africans—and a maximum degree of domestic solidarity.

Numeiri's early recognition of the survival and gathering triumph of the Mengistu regime in neighboring Ethiopia, with Soviet and Cuban aid, caused him to pass from an attitude of support for dissident, pro-Western factions to a gradual rapprochement with Addis Ababa beginning late last year. Even traditional Sudanese support for the Eritrean rebels has been tempered lately with a reluctance to back outright independence for Eritrea. In view of the inability of the two main Eritrean independence groups to forge a union—despite Khartoum's urgings—an independent Eritrea is increasingly viewed as a potential second Angola. Moreover, Numeiri could hardly be anxious to antagonize Ethiopia, which is preparing for a major offensive against the Eritrean rebels.

Numeiri has been trying to manage these delicate maneuvers without alienating Egypt's Anwar Sadat, with whom he has sought to coordinate Middle East and African policy in recent years. The Egyptians, for whom the process of de-Nasserization has meant a new emphasis on the old concept of "Union of the Nile Valley," attach considerable importance to their relations with Sudan, and it is not at all clear whether Sadat and Numeiri still see eye to eye on regional African problems. As recently as March 9, Sadat repeated his warnings of a Soviet threat from Libya and Ethiopia toward both Egypt and Sudan.

There are other reasons for the recent rapprochement with Libya. For one, Sudan requires financial aid to launch ambitious economic programs, and contributions from the Saudis and the Gulf principalities are not sufficient. Also, Moamer Qadhafi has given at least partial backing to the radical-Muslim opposition to Numeiri led by Sherif al-Hindi and Sadeq al-Mahdi, who backed the 1976 coup.

Now, Numeiri is seeking to reconcile his differences with the opposition in order to broaden his domestic power base, and to blunt any Soviet attempt to back them and bring about his downfall. Thus far, with Saudi mediation, al-Mahdi has returned to Khartoum from exile, and he has been active in repatriating other Sudanese opposition leaders-in-exile to return to Khartoum.

In recent local elections in southern Sudan, Gen. Joseph Lagu, former separatist guerrilla leader, was chosen to lead the provincial government of the non-Muslim South. Numeiri has a vested interest in maintaining and developing the peace made with Lagu and other southern dissidents in 1972 (Lagu and Numeiri are old acquaintances from military academy days), by assuring them positions of authority and prestige in the government structure. For this he requires not only Ethiopian cooperation, but also Ugandan as well—Idi Amin is himself a native of the Kakwak tribe of Equatoria Province in southern Sudan—and thus, indirectly, Libyan and even Soviet acquiescence.

Numeiri has been trying to manage these delicate maneuvers without alienating Egypt's Anwar Sadat, with whom he has sought to coordinate Middle East and African policy in recent years. The Egyptians, for whom the process of de-Nasserization has meant a new emphasis on the old concept of "Union of the Nile Valley," attach considerable importance to their relations with Sudan, and it is not at all clear whether Sadat and Numeiri still see eye to eye on regional African problems. As recently as March 9, Sadat repeated his warnings of a Soviet threat from Libya and Ethiopia toward both Egypt and Sudan.

The Undoing of Carter

By William F. Buckley Jr.

Is the decision reversible? Every-

thing is possible, but any attempt to reverse this one will trigger a blast decision by the President's own decision. Having in effect ratified the suspicion of the bomb latent in every pacifist breast, and smoldering in every well-wisher of the Soviet Union, a decision to reverse himself would be greeted with tumultuous opposition, the kind of thing that happened to LBJ when, after suspending the bombing, he resumed nuclear tests having previously suspended them.

Carter appears incapable of facing such opposition and, indeed, it is even possible that the more or less undisputed authority of the United States to make such a strategic decision in behalf of all of Europe would be challenged by Western nations, moved by the heat of domestic pressures. The same nations that would have welcomed the deployment of the neutron bombs in the first instance, on the authority of the United States.

Not Easy

Leaving us where? In the hands of Congress. Only Congress can do it, and it is not easy to do—override the President on the issue. In doing so—no doubt about it—it will be interfering with traditional presidential prerogatives even as it did in passing the Church-Cooper amendment to keep Nixon away from Southeast Asia. But it is worth it. That is, if we want to assure that Western Europe has the power to resist. Meanwhile, President Carter has shown himself the complete ideologue, and it is in that contest that one awaits SALT-2.

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

الجنة في الملاحة

British Plan Rejected**Air Body Selects U.S. Landing System**

By Richard Witkin

MONTREAL, April 20 (NYT)—The United States won a significant aeronautical victory over Britain yesterday when members of the International Civil Aviation Organization endorsed the U.S.-backed system for guiding planes in bad weather.

The decision came on the 10th secret ballot and leaders of delegations agreed that it would be ratified later this year by the organization's navigation commission and council.

Clinton Taylor, deputy chief of the Federal Aviation Administration who headed the U.S. team said: "We are quite pleased. We hope, and are secure in the thought, that the aviation world will be better served because the decision here today."

The approved system which incorporates Austrian technology uses microwave frequencies higher than those employed by Instrument Landing Systems that has been the standard since World War II. The advantages of the higher frequencies guiding planes to airports hidden by rain or fog are numerous.

Credited Approaches

Microwaves make it possible to direct planes not only on straight-in approaches but also on curved paths that avoid hills or other obstructions. They can minimize noise over residential areas and can make precise landings possible at site where rough terrain rules out the conventional system.

While the rival systems both employ microwaves, their technical approaches are fundamentally different. The U.S.-Australian system called Time Reference Scanning Beam, involves the transmission of electronic beams over an area shaped like a pie wedge. Two beams—one moving side to side, the other up and down—locate a plane's position by determining time intervals as the beams intercept the aircraft.

The British transmitters cover

areas similar size. But they determine position by measuring the so-called Doppler shift, an electronic effect whereby a radio signal's apparent frequency increases when it moves toward a receiver and decreases when it moves away.

Months of Feuding

The diplomatic maneuver apparent in the debate contrasted with months of U.S.-British feuding.

Britain contended that the U.S.-backed system had run into snags during tests and that the FAA had sought to conceal the data.

Officials accused the British of conducting a "vicious" lobbying campaign and insisted that all U.S. data were available.

**4 in Ecuador Injured
In Bus-Fare Protest**

QUITO, Ecuador, April 20 (AP)—Four persons were wounded by gunfire late yesterday when troops fired warning shots at demonstrators, witnesses said today.

The clash came as students and labor groups protested a 40 percent bus fare increase decreed by the military government three weeks ago. At least four persons have died, and scores have been wounded in subsequent street clashes.

The controversy was one of many disputes that had soured relationships between the aviation communities here and in Europe. Most notable were the disputes over U.S. landing rights for the Concorde and over discount transatlantic air fares.

The new landing system is not expected to come into widespread use for at least 10 years. But the issue came to a head now for two reasons: the need for such a system by small airports and the desire for standardization.

Developers Praised

PAUL LANGEHORN BOND was in Washington that he was gratified with the decision and praised the developers of the approved technology.

"I should hope," he said, "that the time for debate over competing technologies is now past, and that all nations can now unite in implementing this concept, which promises safer improved flight for air travelers for decades to come."

The system will be manufactured chiefly by the Bendix Corp., Texas Instruments and Hazelton Corp. in the United States, Amalgamated Wireless in Australia and Plessey Co. in Britain. It is expected to generate at least \$1 billion for the companies involved during the next 40 years.

UN Rights Panel**Widening Scope**

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., April 20 (AP)—The UN Commission on Human Rights has begun to take a more even-handed approach in dealing with human rights violations in different countries, the commission's U.S. delegate said yesterday.

Reporting on a commission meeting in Geneva, Edward Mezvinsky said that the 32-nation group, which has largely confined its probes to Chile, South Africa and the Israeli-occupied Arab territories, decided to look beyond those targets and deal with alleged human rights violations in Cambodia and Cuba, as well as Bolivia, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Malawi, South Korea, Paraguay and Uruguay.

Turkish Rivals Clash Again in Eastern City

ISTANBUL, April 20 (AP)—At least two persons were wounded yesterday in the second day of armed conflict among rival political factions in the eastern Turkish city of Malatya, authorities said.

The violence followed the pillaging Tuesday of about 400 buildings and burning of 15 more to protest the assassination of the provincial mayor. The state radio announced security forces had rounded up at least 255 persons on suspicion of involvement in the rioting.

Changing Image in U.S. Army**New Sergeant a Leader, Not a Growler**

By Bernard Weinraub

FORT BRAGG, N.C., April 20 (NYT)—The old-time Army sergeant, whose bullhorn voice and mean temper turned quavering recruits into warriors, is moving into a new leadership role.

Noncommissioned officers, the ranks from corporal to sergeant major, are assuming broad responsibilities previously held by officers. Moreover, they are plainly stepping away from their established image—a combination of Sgt. Bilko and John Wayne—and are studying increasingly complex battle doctrines and weapons in an Army that seeks to move rough harassment.

"There's been a change, a tremendous change in NCOs, because you have a volunteer Army now that's making demands on all of us," said Lt. Gen. Volney Warner, commander of the 18th Airborne Corps at Fort Bragg.

"In the old days NCOs were almost scorekeepers—they were famous for keeping score on how many pushups you could do, or how shiny your boots were. Now we're trying to translate what a shiny belt buckle means to something more important," Gen. Warner said. "We're trying to make NCOs responsible for mission training; we're getting him to exercise genuine authority. We're less concerned about the outward appearance of everything—the superficial aspects—and more concerned about what it takes to make a genuinely good soldier."

"Hell, I'd rather see a colonel in a dirty jeep than in a shiny sedan," said the soft-spoken paratrooper officer, standing on a hilltop and watching troops of the 82d Airborne Division in a battle exercise.

Post-Vietnam Appraisal

What spurred the Army shifts in the role of noncommissioned officers was a series of studies conducted in the early 1970s, designed to evaluate the NCO role in the Vietnam war, as well as how sergeants in the new all-volunteer Army should cope with post-Vietnam recruits.

"Twenty, thirty years ago NCOs used clout and told young soldiers, 'You do it because I say you do it,'" said Sgt. Hodge. "Now it doesn't work. A soldier knows he's not a robot or a piece of equipment. The NCO knows that he's got to respect that soldier."

Iran Ousts Soviet Agent

TEHRAN, April 20 (AP)—Iran expelled a Soviet spy today, the fourth person caught gathering intelligence for the Soviet Union in eight months, officials said. They identified the agent as Shumirof Ibrahim Oughli, 42, and said that he worked under cover of the Soviet Transport Service in Tehran until apprehended March 28.

National is doubling its shortcut routes to southern U.S.A. We already fly non-stop from London and Paris.

From Tuesday 2nd May, we will fly you non-stop to Miami from Amsterdam and Frankfurt as well as from London and Paris.

We will also fly non-stop Amsterdam to Tampa. With more flights and more non-stops from Europe to southern U.S.A. than any other airline, the easy shortcut is never far away.

Neither is the personal sunny touch you experience when flying with the sunshine airline. Like wide-cabin DC10 comfort.

Like business-like service; speedy, streamlined and supremely reliable.

And like our shining service, which stays with you when you fly onwards to Houston, New Orleans and other major cities in the south and south-west.

We don't switch you to another airline or terminal.

From Miami, we have excellent connections to the Caribbean and Central and South America.

LONDON

Dep. 1115 daily Heathrow-Miami-Tampa.

PARIS

Dep. 1220 Mon, Thur, Sat. Orly-Miami.

FRANKFURT

Dep. 9:50 Tue, Frankfurt-Miami-Los Angeles.*

Dep. 14:55 Fri, Frankfurt-Tampa-New Orleans.*

Dep. 10:55 Wed, Fri, Sun, Frankfurt-Miami.

*via Amsterdam

AMSTERDAM

Dep. 12:45 Tue, Miami-Los Angeles.

Dep. 1745 Fri, Tampa-New Orleans.

It's little wonder three out of four of our passengers have caught the sun before.

Contact your travel agent or National Airlines, 81 Piccadilly, London W1V 9HF (01-629 8272) 102 Champs Elysées, Paris 8e (225 6475, 256 2577, 563 1766) Wiesenstrasse 26, 6 Frankfurt/Main (231691, 232101) Prinsengracht 687, Amsterdam (23-36-77, 23-36-78). National Airlines Inc. is incorporated in the state of Florida, U.S.A.

America's sunshine airline.

Catch the sun in Frankfurt and Amsterdam from 2nd May. Non-stop to southern U.S.A.

Ammonia Gas Leak**Hurts 9 in California**

MONTEREY, Calif., April 20 (AP)—Nine firemen were injured and five city blocks roped off after a broken gas line allowed ammonia gas to flood a fish-processing plant here yesterday.

Mr. Kissinger referred to a Hoover warning dated Feb. 3, 1972, saying that a congressman had sought campaign contributions from South Korean President Park Chung Hee. He said that he did not recall a Nov. 24, 1971, Hoover memo saying that the South Korean President's aides were involved in contributing "several hundred thousand dollars to the Democratic party."

The only recollection I have is the one congressman who was later indicted," Mr. Kissinger said. The congressman was identified later by sources as former Rep. Cornelius Gallagher, D-N.J., indicted in 1972 in a kickback case unrelated to the Korean influence-buying probe and subsequently convicted.

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Baron Empain was abducted from his Paris home Jan. 23 and held captive for two months. After his release, he was sentenced to prison for 18 months for kidnapping. Baron Empain was released on bail pending trial on charges of plotting to kidnap the French president.

He was arrested in 1971 and held in prison for nearly a year.

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He was released on bail in 2019 and held in prison for nearly a year.

He was released on bail in 2020 and held in prison for nearly a year.

He was released on bail in 2021 and held in prison for nearly a year.

THEATER IN PARIS

Beckett's Imprisoned Mad Queen

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
PARIS. April 20 (IHT)—Samuel Beckett's latest play, "Footfalls" (in its French version) finds Delphine Seyrig playing a grandiose wreck. Clad in tattered dressing robe and towering toussled wig, she tramps the boards of the Theatre d'Orsay uttering her despair at awaiting the inevitable hour.

Beckett's most recent speculation on existence is, like the weeping and the laughter of Dowson's poem, not long. Nonetheless, during its brief traffic on the stage—it occupies less than a half hour—it makes an indelible impression.

It is not, in the orthodox sense, a play at all, but rather an ink, strange interlude, a melancholy mood piece, a glimpse at the dark night of the soul. As its heroine trudges her calvary with measured steps, seeming to mark out the stations of her suffering, the voice of her ailing mother speaks, and the monologue becomes dialogue.

Visually, Miss Seyrig suggests an imprisoned mad queen, a magnificent ruin, the feminine counterpart of Calderon's captive prince wasting away in a dim dungeon. Madeleine Renaud is the invisible mother and both roles are beautifully spoken in this grim lament over the human experience.

Though vocally present, little is seen of Miss Renaud in the evening's course, in which she undertakes another Beckett playlet, "Pas Moi," first done some seasons ago. Only her mouth, magnified, is seen, as in moving tones she recites an impassioned address. Beckett has directed both works and has staged them for the maximum aural impact.

But they would be more fitted to intimate performing space and their ideal place would be in a literary cabaret.

To provide a complete evening, the Theatre d'Orsay includes something known as "Histoires" to preface the main events. This sorry

spectacle claims to have been "inspired" by Beckett themes. For an interminable session, a sextet of Calderon's captive prince waste-

ing away in a dim dungeon. Madeleine Renaud is the invisible mother and both roles are beautifully spoken in this grim lament over the human experience.

In 1959, two undergraduates of the University of Texas, Tom Jones and Harvey Schmidt, took Rostand's early fantasy, "Les Romanesques," and converted it into a miniature musical. Produced Off-Broadway, it caught favor and ran for 18 years.

The Rostand original is a delightful bit of moonlit fooling, itself a sort of opera bouffe. Two fathers anxious for their children to wed, and aware that the course of true love is never smooth, feign to oppose the match. This pretense of disapproval increases the affection of the lovers and, to lend some derring-do to the courtship, the fathers hire strolling players to stage an attempted abduction of the bride-to-be. When the young couple discover the trickery, their romance wanes, but, accepting the disillusionment as part of maturing, they forget their childish dreams and are united.

"The Fantasticks," as the American adaptation is known, may now be sampled in French at the Theatre Campagne Première, where it is being engagingly performed. This is the second attempt to introduce it to Parisian audiences, a first try some time ago having failed.

The present production should please. It has a freshness and winning simplicity attuned to the charming text (by Tom Jones) and the melodies (by Harvey Schmidt).

Claude Legende, dons up as a melodrama conspirator, serves as master of ceremonies, confiding to us the secrets of the intrigues, a capital taking of the role, half spoof villain, half puppet manipulator. Once Hodges is the Juliet heroine, Pierre Reggiani (son of Serge) its Romeo hero and Henri Labussiere and Robert Bazin are comical as the prankish, plotting parents, while Guy Montaigne contributes an amusing scene or two as the season-old actor ever ready to go "on." A beguiling sense of innocence is the key color to this pastiche of the romantic comedies of old, a pleasing blend of Rostand in a light mood and Off-Broadway at play. Curtain time is 7 p.m.

Bernard Carter, Portal Gallery, 16a Grafton Street, Bond Street, London W.1, to April 29.

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BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1978

FINANCE

Page 9

Dollar Soars as Gold Tumbles**Marts Respond To U.S. Moves**

LONDON, April 20 (AP-DJ)—The dollar staged one of its sharpest advances in recent years as Washington took what was seen as concrete action to bolster the dollar in comparison with previous attempts to "talk it up."

In the wake of the announced series of gold auctions³ to help finance the U.S. payments deficit and the concurrent tightening of credit by the Federal Reserve, the dollar was carried higher in buying waves. The first was in the morning when the news was telecast by European banks and operations. The second was in the afternoon when the United States entered the market as a heavy buyer.

Despite the market's reaction, gold ended here quoted at \$168.75 per ounce bid/\$169.25 offered down from \$174-\$174.75 late yesterday.

The U.S. decision to sell gold

was welcomed by West Germany and Japan, Reuters reported. In man said the sale, which was informally agreed to under the Bonn-Washington monetary accord of March 13, will contribute to a stabilization of the dollar. Japanese officials were quoted in Tokyo as saying that the planned gold sales are smaller than expected and predicted that the United States will auction additional gold.

The dollar rose sharply against the yen and Swiss franc, which have been a target for "not money" movements.

The dollar soared about 2.6 percent against the Swiss franc to 1,968 francs from 1,919.2.

It rose against the yen by about 2.2 percent to 226.45 yen from 221.50.

In trading against other currencies, the dollar's gain generally exceeded 1 percent. It rose about 1.4 percent against the Deutsche mark to 2,077 DM from 2,048.2. It also advanced to 4,664 French francs from 4,580.2 while sterling fell to \$1.8435.

Dealers noted that the today's sharp rally came after sentiment about the dollar had become more favorable over the past two weeks, particularly after President Carter placed stress on combating inflation rather than increasing employment. More recently, sentiment was favorably influenced by the disclosure that U.S. oil imports had dropped 13.9 percent in the first quarter from year-earlier levels.

Several dealers said the market is being influenced by the possibility that the United States will take further measures to redress the imbalance on its trade accounts, either through an oil-import tax or licensing system or through congressional legislation to restrain oil consumption and increase oil production.

In the interbank market, three-month Eurodollar interest rates rose to 7.5 percent offered from 7.31 percent yesterday as a result of the Fed's moves in New York to temporarily drain liquidity from the banking system.

Both the excise tax and the import fee would discourage consumption by driving up the average price of a barrel of oil in this country. The licensing-fee plan would also do this, and give officials a way to restrict import volume directly.

Some administration officials believe the licensing system would be easier to put into place because it would not depend on Congressional approval to the same extent as import fees. Many lawmakers oppose the fees.

Energy Bill Stalled

Mr. Carter warned last week that if Congress did not act soon on his energy legislation, he would move on his own to limit oil imports by "administrative action." The energy bill is stalled in a House-Senate conference committee.

The recommendation that Mr. Carter act on his own to impose oil import fees if Congress fails to pass the energy bill soon came originally from Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal. Federal Reserve Board chairman William Miller also has supported such a step. Both have argued that failure to pass the energy legislation has been a major factor in the recent decline in the value of the dollar.

Although the import-fee plan is the simpler of the two, officials say the auction system would have two advantages—it would bring in extra revenues to the Treasury and make it easier for the government to push up prices. The way the plan would work is that the administration would put a quota on the amount of foreign oil it wants to allow into the country and divide up that market in a system of licenses.

Petroleum importers then would bid on the "rights" to bring in a specific amount of oil, with the li-

Japan Makes Large Capacity Silicon Chips**U.S. Sets Gold Sales**

(Continued from Page 1)

also said to be a stronger affirmation of U.S. willingness to stem the dollar decline than the past policy of merely borrowing other currencies to tide the situation over.

The sale of gold represents the actual liquidation of a reserve asset on behalf of the dollar. The only other such action the United States has taken came in March when the Treasury announced it would sell \$740 million of special drawing rights, an international monetary credit created by the International Monetary Fund.

Former Federal Reserve chairman Arthur Burns, in his final news conference March 31, had urged that the nation's gold stock, which he estimated at \$50 billion, be used in defense of the dollar. He suggested an initial sale of about \$1 billion to \$2 billion to see what impact it would have on markets.

The department's proposed sale is in lesser volume, and initially in dollars only. But it is another step in a series of commitments the administration has gradually made in defense of the dollar.

The development of a larger capacity chip is seen as a technological breakthrough needed for the next generation of "giant" computers. (IHT, March 5.) The new chips will enable the next generation of computers to perform millions of functions instantly and economically and could help the country become the leader in the computer industry of the future.

Although the import-fee plan is the simpler of the two, officials say the auction system would have two advantages—it would bring in extra revenues to the Treasury and make it easier for the government to push up prices. The way the plan would work is that the administration would put a quota on the amount of foreign oil it wants to allow into the country and divide up that market in a system of licenses.

Petroleum importers then would bid on the "rights" to bring in a specific amount of oil, with the li-

French Trade Surplus Up**Switzerland's M-1 Money Supply Up Sharply in Month**

ZURICH, April 20 (AP-DJ)—France's trade surplus rose to 1.19 billion francs (about \$257 million) in March from \$4 million francs in the previous month and a deficit of \$1.37 billion francs a year earlier.

Seasonally adjusted figures released today by the Foreign Trade Ministry showed that exports rose 38.8 percent to 31.13 billion francs from 28.61 billion francs the previous month and 26.24 billion francs in March 1977. Imports rose 4.9 percent to 29.94 billion francs from 28.55 billion in February and 27.61 billion francs a year earlier.

The March surplus reduced the first-quarter's deficit to 598 million francs compared with a deficit of 944 billion francs a year earlier.

The ministry noted that the rise in exports was particularly strong in the chemical, automobile and capital-equipment sectors. While

separately, the Bank of France reported the country's currency reserves rose 538 million francs to 21.37 billion francs in the week ended April 13. The increase compares with a rise of 180 million francs a week earlier. Gold holdings remained unchanged at 78.84 billion francs.

Call Options Trading Opens in London

By William Kuczewicz

LONDON, April 20 (AP-DJ)—After the success of the 5-year-old U.S. options business, the London Stock Exchange will embark tomorrow upon Europe's second venture in trading stock options.

Following the opening of the European Options Exchange (EOE) April 4 in Amsterdam, U.K. brokers are confident of attracting institutional accounts. But it is likely to have a slow start due to the unfamiliarity of trading options—for brokers and the public alike—along with tax problems for individual investors.

On the EOE, only "call" options will be listed initially. These are the buyer the option to buy a specific number of shares at a fixed

price within a limited period. For that right, the buyer pays a fee, or premium, which the seller receives, whether or not the option is ever exercised. If the stock rises, the buyer profits in exercising his option by paying less for the stock than it is worth on the market. If the price falls, however, and the option buyer does not exercise his right to buy the stock, he loses his premium.

Only established London brokers will be allowed to participate and solely U.K. stocks will used. "We want to start in a quiet way. We don't want enormous turnover at the start," says Peter Stevens, deputy chairman of the London Options Committee. "We'd like to test our system first...before developing a market."

Exchange officials note that tax treatment of options is "an obstacle to turnover." British Inland Revenue does not regard options as "securities" for tax purposes. Rather, they are termed "wasting assets" which carry higher taxes.

Mr. Stevens said that "institutional clients are eager about options trading, though individuals are burdened by the tax issue."

Edges Out Exxon**GM Tops Fortune 500 In Magazine's 1977 List**

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—General Motors recaptured the top spot on Fortune Magazine's prestigious list of the top 500 U.S. corporations, edging out Exxon.

For the previous three years, the oil company topped the list, which ranks companies according to sales. GM overtook Exxon by about \$835 million last year, rolling up sales of \$54.96 billion against the oil company's \$54.13 billion.

The biggest change among the top 20 was Atlantic Richfield's move to 13th from 15th place on sales of \$10.97 billion due to revenues from Alaska oil and its purchase of Anacoma.

A newcomer to the "Fortune 500" was DPF Inc., which increased sales 2,122 percent in 1977 from the previous year—the largest jump by any of the corporations. DPF, a \$21-million computer-leasing company, was too small in 1976 to make even the top 1,000 companies. It rose against the year by about 2.2 percent to 418th place with its purchase of a \$400-million commercial bakery, Interstate Brands.

Size did not guarantee success in 1977, however. Twenty-two of the 500 largest corporations lost money last year, compared to 12 the year before. The biggest loser was Bethlehem Steel, ranked 35th, which lost \$488 million. Other steelmakers—Lykes, Wheeling-Pittsburgh, McLoone and LTV, which owns Jones & Laughlin—also lost money.

The number of corporations with annual sales of \$1 billion or more increased 15 last year to 242. Those with sales of at least \$5 billion rose three.

Fortune includes in its rankings only publicly owned companies which derive at least half their revenues from manufacturing or mining.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Alcan Aluminum Ltd		Monsanto	
1st Quarter	1977	1976	1975
Revenue.....	817.40	735.40	600.00
Profits.....	50.00	35.50	147.90
Per Share.....	1.48	0.88	3.71
Figures in U.S. dollars		4.01	

Aluminum Co. of America		National Distillers & Chemical	
1st Quarter	1977	1976	1975
Revenue.....	941.00	847.10	420.70
Profits.....	53.90	48.90	21.80
Per Share.....	1.53	1.40	0.84
American Brands		Pacific Gas & Electric	

Avon Products		Ralston Purina	
1st Quarter	1977	1976	1975
Revenue.....	1,250.00	1,080.00	2,810.00
Profits.....	55.80	41.50	270.25
Per Share.....	2.10	1.55	2.95
Bromfitt International		3.20	

Bristol-Myers		Continental Corp.	
1st Quarter	1977	1976	1975
Revenue.....	573.80	538.20	608.20
Profits.....	40.53	35.28	6.83
Per Share.....	0.63	0.55	0.35
Commonwealth Edison		Equitable	

Continental Corp.		Equitable	
1st Quarter	1977	1976	1975
Oper. Net.....	61.40	42.00	2.07
Per Share.....	1.15	0.79	0.45
Net Income.....	63.40	42.80	2.78
Per Share.....	1.18	0.81	0.52
Equipment		Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea	

Equipment		Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea	
1st Quarter	1977	1976	1975
Revenue.....	479.60	421.20	1,900.00
Profits.....	13.80	10.30	1,711.00
Per Share.....	1.14	0.86	0.93
Grace (W.R.) & Co.		4th Quarter	

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Stocks and Div. In \$ P/E 100s	Stk. High	Low	Quot.	Close	Chg.	Stocks and Div. In \$ P/E 100s	Stk. High	Low	Quot.	Close	Chg.	Stocks and Div. In \$ P/E 100s	Stk. High	Low	Quot.	Close	Chg.							
Div. In \$						Div. In \$						Div. In \$												
AFC 2 8	125	347	328	349+ + 16	Americo 1.20	6 112	214	214	214+ + 16	AmericoCo 7	9 4	34	34	34+ + 16	BainCo 1.20	7 503	261	261	261+ + 16	Clerox 40	9 251	134	124	13+ + 16
AMFI 1.24	8 49	194	174	174+ + 16	Airless 1.20	6 61	204	204	204+ + 16	Amstel 1.25	9 57	157	157	157+ + 16	Baird 1.20	7 102	255	245	245+ + 16	Clorox 40	9 255	134	124	13+ + 16
APL 1 6	47	111	103	111+ + 16	Airline 1.20	9 18	205	196	196+ + 16	Amstel 2.40	8 45	62	62	62+ + 16	Baird 2.16	9 241	25	245	245+ + 16	Closet 1.52	7 245	245	235	235+ + 16
APT 1.44	10 32	384	374	384+ + 16	Airline 1.20	5 203	12	12	12+ + 16	Amstel 5.00	9 2	15	15	15+ + 16	Baird 2.16	12 51	239	239	239+ + 16	Closet 1.52	7 245	245	235	235+ + 16
ASA 45	11 129	194	184	184+ + 16	Airline 1.20	6 10	214	214	214+ + 16	Amstel 5.00	8 65	74	74	74+ + 16	Baird 2.16	13 52	239	239	239+ + 16	Closet 1.52	7 245	245	235	235+ + 16
ATO 40	6 3	104	10	10+ + 16	Airline 1.20	6 10	174	174	174+ + 16	Amstel 5.00	8 65	74	74	74+ + 16	Baird 2.16	13 52	239	239	239+ + 16	Closet 1.52	7 245	245	235	235+ + 16
Abell 1.24	14 42	57	50	50+ + 16	Airline 1.20	6 10	174	174	174+ + 16	Amstel 5.00	8 65	74	74	74+ + 16	Baird 2.16	13 52	239	239	239+ + 16	Closet 1.52	7 245	245	235	235+ + 16
Acmetec 20	10 6	164	164	164+ + 16	Airline 1.20	6 10	174	174	174+ + 16	Amstel 5.00	8 65	74	74	74+ + 16	Baird 2.16	13 52	239	239	239+ + 16	Closet 1.52	7 245	245	235	235+ + 16
Adm 21	6 3	334	324	324+ + 16	Airline 1.20	6 10	174	174	174+ + 16	Amstel 5.00	8 65	74	74	74+ + 16	Baird 2.16	13 52	239	239	239+ + 16	Closet 1.52	7 245	245	235	235+ + 16
Adm/Al 20e	9 6	616	616	616+ + 16	Airline 1.20	7 172	39	38	38+ + 16	Amstel 5.00	8 65	74	74	74+ + 16	Baird 2.16	13 52	239	239	239+ + 16	Closet 1.52	7 245	245	235	235+ + 16
Address 1.56	5 177	196	196	196+ + 16	Airline 1.20	7 172	39	38	38+ + 16	Amstel 5.00	8 65	74	74	74+ + 16	Baird 2.16	13 52	239	239	239+ + 16	Closet 1.52	7 245	245	235	235+ + 16
Admiral 13	1 13	13	13	13+ + 16	Airline 1.20	5 50	204	204	204+ + 16	Amstel 5.00	8 65	74	74	74+ + 16	Baird 2.16	13 52	239	239	239+ + 16	Closet 1.52	7 245	245	235	235+ + 16
Ahmann 40	4 78	204	196	196+ + 16	Airline 1.20	5 50	204	204	204+ + 16	Amstel 5.00	8 65	74	74	74+ + 16	Baird 2.16	13 52	239	239	239+ + 16	Closet 1.52	7 245	245	235	235+ + 16
AirPro 40	11 352	268	268	268+ + 16	Airline 1.20	6 10	244	244	244+ + 16	Amstel 5.00	8 65	74	74	74+ + 16	Baird 2.16	13 52	239	239	239+ + 16	Closet 1.52	7 245	245	235	235+ + 16
AirPro 40	13 165	194	186	186+ + 16	Airline 1.20	6 10	244	244	244+ + 16	Amstel 5.00	8 65	74	74	74+ + 16	Baird 2.16	13 52	239	239	239+ + 16	Closet 1.52	7 245	245	235	235+ + 16
AirPro 40	14 42	57	50	50+ + 16	Airline 1.20	6 10	244	244	244+ + 16	Amstel 5.00	8 65	74	74	74+ + 16	Baird 2.16	13 52	239	239	239+ + 16	Closet 1.52	7 245	245	235	235+ + 16
AirPro 40	14 42	57	50	50+ + 16	Airline 1.20	6 10	244	244	244+ + 16	Amstel 5.00	8 65	74	74	74+ + 16	Baird 2.16	13 52	239	239	239+ + 16	Closet 1.52	7 245	245	235	235+ + 16
AirPro 40	14 42	57	50	50+ + 16	Airline 1.20	6 10	244	244	244+ + 16	Amstel 5.00	8 65	74	74	74+ + 16	Baird 2.16	13 52	239	239	239+ + 16	Closet 1.52	7 245	245	235	235+ + 16
AirPro 40	14 42	57	50	50+ + 16	Airline 1.20	6 10	244	244	244+ + 16	Amstel 5.00	8 65	74	74	74+ + 16	Baird 2.16	13 52	239	239	239+ + 16	Closet 1.52	7 245	245	235	235+ + 16
AirPro 40	14 42	57	50	50+ + 16	Airline 1.20	6 10	244	244	244+ + 16	Amstel 5.00	8 65	74	74	74+ + 16	Baird 2.16	13 52	239	239	239+ + 16	Closet 1.52	7 245	245	235	235+ + 16
AirPro 40	14 42	57	50	50+ + 16	Airline 1.20	6 10	244	244	244+ + 16	Amstel 5.00	8 65	74	74	74+ + 16	Baird 2.16	13 52	239	239	239+ + 16	Closet 1.52	7 245	245	235	235+ + 16
AirPro 40	14 42	57	50	50+ + 16	Airline 1.20	6 10	244	244	244+ + 16	Amstel 5.00	8 65	74	74	74+ + 16	Baird 2.16	13 52	239	239	239+ + 16	Closet 1.52	7 245	245	235	235+ + 16
AirPro 40	14 42	57	50	50+ + 16	Airline 1.20	6 10	244	244	244+ + 16	Amstel 5.00	8 65	74	74	74+ + 16	Baird 2.16	13 52	239	239	239+ + 16	Closet 1.52	7 245	245	235	235+ + 16
AirPro 40	14 42	57	50	50+ + 16	Airline 1.20	6 10	244	244	244+ + 16	Amstel 5.00	8 65	74	74	74+ + 16	Baird 2.16	13 52	239	239	239+ + 16	Closet 1.52	7 245	245	235	235+ + 16
AirPro 40	14 42	57	50	50+ + 16	Airline 1.20	6 10	244	244	244+ + 16	Amstel 5.00	8 65	74	74	74+ + 16	Baird 2.16	13 52	239	239	239+ + 16	Closet 1.52	7 245	245	235	235+ + 16
AirPro 40	14 42	57	50	50+ + 16	Airline 1.20	6 10	244	244	244+ + 16	Amstel 5.00	8 65	74	74	74+ + 16	Baird 2.16	13 52	239	239	239+ + 16	Closet 1.52	7 245	245	235	235+ + 16
AirPro 40	14 42	57	50	50+ + 16	Airline 1.20	6 10	244	244	244+ + 16	Amstel 5.00	8 65	74	74	74+ + 16	Baird 2.16	13 52	239	239	239+ + 16	Closet 1.52	7 245	245	235	235+ + 16
AirPro 40	14 42	57	50	50+ + 16	Airline 1.20	6 10	244	244	244+ + 16	Amstel 5.00	8 65	74	74	74+ + 16	Bair									

NYSE Nationwide Trading 3 p.m. Prices April 20

Stocks and Div. In \$	Sls. P/E 100s.	High	Low	Quot.	Close	Stocks and Div. In \$	Sls. P/E 100s.	High	Low	Quot.	Close	Stocks and Div. In \$	Sls. P/E 100s.	High	Low	Quot.	Close	
(Continued from preceding page)																		
StarDy. 77	18,111	1492	1414	1419+	14	StarBrd. 130	9	73	27	2514	2464+	213	SuperVal. 26	9	32	319	314+	14
Starline. 25	7	140	14	154	157+	14	StridRfl. 1	7	27	1616	1416	1416	TWR. 180	8	82	377	377+	14
Starline. 20	7	142	14	154	157+	14	SuperVal. 26	7	27	1616	1416	1416	TRW. 180	8	82	377	377+	14
Stevens. 120	8	12	14	154	157+	14	SubPrd. 120	7	15	1976	1952	1952	TRW. 180	8	82	377	377+	14
StockVC. 129	6	12	14	154	157+	14	Supercorp. 251	6	21	178	1112	1112	U.S. Int'l. 44	7	178	111	117+	14
StockVC. 129	6	12	14	154	157+	14	Supercorp. 251	6	21	178	1112	1112	U.S. Int'l. 44	7	178	111	117+	14
StockVC. 129	6	12	14	154	157+	14	Supercorp. 251	6	21	178	1112	1112	U.S. Int'l. 44	7	178	111	117+	14
StockVC. 129	6	12	14	154	157+	14	Supercorp. 251	6	21	178	1112	1112	U.S. Int'l. 44	7	178	111	117+	14
StopShop. 40	7	12	14	154	157+	14	Supercorp. 251	6	21	178	1112	1112	U.S. Int'l. 44	7	178	111	117+	14
StopShop. 40	7	12	14	154	157+	14	Supercorp. 251	6	21	178	1112	1112	U.S. Int'l. 44	7	178	111	117+	14
StopShop. 40	7	12	14	154	157+	14	Supercorp. 251	6	21	178	1112	1112	U.S. Int'l. 44	7	178	111	117+	14
StopShop. 40	7	12	14	154	157+	14	Supercorp. 251	6	21	178	1112	1112	U.S. Int'l. 44	7	178	111	117+	14
StopShop. 40	7	12	14	154	157+	14	Supercorp. 251	6	21	178	1112	1112	U.S. Int'l. 44	7	178	111	117+	14
StopShop. 40	7	12	14	154	157+	14	Supercorp. 251	6	21	178	1112	1112	U.S. Int'l. 44	7	178	111	117+	14
StopShop. 40	7	12	14	154	157+	14	Supercorp. 251	6	21	178	1112	1112	U.S. Int'l. 44	7	178	111	117+	14
StopShop. 40	7	12	14	154	157+	14	Supercorp. 251	6	21	178	1112	1112	U.S. Int'l. 44	7	178	111	117+	14
StopShop. 40	7	12	14	154	157+	14	Supercorp. 251	6	21	178	1112	1112	U.S. Int'l. 44	7	178	111	117+	14
StopShop. 40	7	12	14	154	157+	14	Supercorp. 251	6	21	178	1112	1112	U.S. Int'l. 44	7	178	111	117+	14
StopShop. 40	7	12	14	154	157+	14	Supercorp. 251	6	21	178	1112	1112	U.S. Int'l. 44	7	178	111	117+	14
StopShop. 40	7	12	14	154	157+	14	Supercorp. 251	6	21	178	1112	1112	U.S. Int'l. 44	7	178	111	117+	14
StopShop. 40	7	12	14	154	157+	14	Supercorp. 251	6	21	178	1112	1112	U.S. Int'l. 44	7	178	111	117+	14
StopShop. 40	7	12	14	154	157+	14	Supercorp. 251	6	21	178	1112	1112	U.S. Int'l. 44	7	178	111	117+	14
StopShop. 40	7	12	14	154	157+	14	Supercorp. 251	6	21	178	1112	1112	U.S. Int'l. 44	7	178	111	117+	14
StopShop. 40	7	12	14	154	157+	14	Supercorp. 251	6	21	178	1112	1112	U.S. Int'l. 44	7	178	111	117+	14
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StopShop. 40	7	12	14	154	157+	14	Supercorp. 251	6	21	178	1112	1112	U.S. Int'l. 44	7	178	111	117+	14
StopShop. 40	7	12	14	154	157+	14	Supercorp. 251	6	21	178	1112	1112	U.S. Int'l. 44	7	178	111	117+	14
StopShop. 40	7	12	14	154	157+	14	Supercorp. 251	6	21	178	1112	1112	U.S. Int'l. 44	7	178	111	117+	14
StopShop. 40	7	12	14	154	157+	14	Supercorp. 251	6	21	178	1112	1112	U.S. Int'l. 44	7	178	111	117+	14
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StopShop. 40	7	12	14	154	157+	14	Supercorp. 251	6	21	178	1112	1112	U.S. Int'l. 44	7	178	111	117+	14
StopShop. 40	7	12	14	154	157+	14	Supercorp. 251	6	21	178	1112	1112	U.S. Int'l. 44	7	178	111	117+	14
StopShop. 40	7	12	14	154	157+	14	Supercorp. 251	6	21	178	1112	1112	U.S. Int'l. 44	7	178	111	117+	14
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StopShop. 40	7	12	14	154	157+	14	Supercorp. 251	6	21	178	1112	1112	U.S. Int'l. 44	7	178	111	117+	14
StopShop. 40	7	12	14	154	157+	14	Supercorp. 251	6	21	178	1112	1112	U.S. Int'l. 44	7	178	111	117+	14
StopShop. 40	7	12	14	154	157+	14	Supercorp. 251	6	21	178	1112	1112	U.S. Int'l. 44	7	178	111	117+	14
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StopShop. 40	7	12	14	154	157+	14	Supercorp. 251	6	21	178	1112	1112	U.S. Int'l. 44	7	178	111	117+	14
StopShop. 40	7	12	14	154	157+	14	Supercorp. 251	6	21	178	1112	1112	U.S. Int'l. 44	7	178	111	117+	14
StopShop. 40	7	12	14	154	157+	14	Supercorp. 251	6	21	178	1112	1112	U.S. Int'l. 44	7	178	111	117+	14
Stop																		

NYSE Nationwide Trading 3 p.m. Prices April 20

	Stocks and Div. In S	P/E 100s	High	Low	Quot.	Close	Chg.	Stocks and Div. In S	P/E 100s	High	Low	Quot.	Close	Chg.	Stocks and Div. In S	P/E 100s	High	Low	Quot.	Close	
AEPHTR. INC.	11	8	87	87	87	87	-	CastleAM. I	11	2	16	14	14	+ 2	-	ProRIB	5	115	130	128	128
APS	36	2	26	26	26	26	-	CostlP. 14	11	9	22	21	21	+ 1	-	Preston	5	8	3	28	28
AVL	25	13	24	24	24	24	-	Cowtr.	31	31	37	33	33	+ 2	-	Spectro	5	107	271	268	270
AUX	77	14	26	26	26	26	-	Coum&Co.	6	10	10	10	10	-	-	Vernill	5	107	271	268	270
AVL	25	13	24	24	24	24	-	Coum&Co.	6	10	10	10	10	-	-	Scener.	13	19	45	44	44
AVL	25	13	24	24	24	24	-	Coum&Co.	6	10	10	10	10	-	-	Shirley	5	14	52	52	52
AVL	25	13	24	24	24	24	-	Coum&Co.	6	10	10	10	10	-	-	Stoford	9	3	58	58	58
AVL	25	13	24	24	24	24	-	Coum&Co.	6	10	10	10	10	-	-	Salientex	24	9	51	51	51
AVL	25	13	24	24	24	24	-	Coum&Co.	6	10	10	10	10	-	-	Shirley	8	7	49	49	49
AVL	25	13	24	24	24	24	-	Coum&Co.	6	10	10	10	10	-	-	SidAlfa	1	6	4	22	22
AVL	25	13	24	24	24	24	-	Coum&Co.	6	10	10	10	10	-	-	SidAlfa	1	6	4	22	22
AVL	25	13	24	24	24	24	-	Coum&Co.	6	10	10	10	10	-	-	SidAlfa	1	6	4	22	22
AVL	25	13	24	24	24	24	-	Coum&Co.	6	10	10	10	10	-	-	SidAlfa	1	6	4	22	22
AVL	25	13	24	24	24	24	-	Coum&Co.	6	10	10	10	10	-	-	SidAlfa	1	6	4	22	22
AVL	25	13	24	24	24	24	-	Coum&Co.	6	10	10	10	10	-	-	SidAlfa	1	6	4	22	22
AVL	25	13	24	24	24	24	-	Coum&Co.	6	10	10	10	10	-	-	SidAlfa	1	6	4	22	22
AVL	25	13	24	24	24	24	-	Coum&Co.	6	10	10	10	10	-	-	SidAlfa	1	6	4	22	22
AVL	25	13	24	24	24	24	-	Coum&Co.	6	10	10	10	10	-	-	SidAlfa	1	6	4	22	22
AVL	25	13	24	24	24	24	-	Coum&Co.	6	10	10	10	10	-	-	SidAlfa	1	6	4	22	22
AVL	25	13	24	24	24	24	-	Coum&Co.	6	10	10	10	10	-	-	SidAlfa	1	6	4	22	22
AVL	25	13	24	24	24	24	-	Coum&Co.	6	10	10	10	10	-	-	SidAlfa	1	6	4	22	22
AVL	25	13	24	24	24	24	-	Coum&Co.	6	10	10	10	10	-	-	SidAlfa	1	6	4	22	22
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AVL	25	13	24	24	24	24	-	Coum&Co.	6	10	10	10	10	-	-	SidAlfa	1	6	4	22	22
AVL	25	13	24	24	24	24	-	Coum&Co.	6	10	10	10	10	-	-	SidAlfa	1	6	4	22	22
AVL	25	13	24	24	24	24	-	Coum&Co.	6	10	10	10	10	-	-	SidAlfa	1	6	4	22	22
AVL	25	13	24	24	24	24	-	Coum&Co.	6	10</td											

*Armas Singles in Tie-Breaker***A's Beat Twins in 11 Innings**

BLOOMINGTON, Minn., April 20 (UPI)—Tony Armas singled in pinch-runner Mike Adams in the 11th inning yesterday to give the Oakland A's a 6-5 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

Lester Tom Johnson walked Gary Alexander to lead off the 11th. Adams ran for Alexander and advanced to second on Jim Essian's single after reliever Gary Serum struck out Dave Revering. One out later, Armas singled.

The A's built a 5-3 lead behind Mike Guerrero's four hits, one a

two-run single during a three run seventh-inning rally, before Minnesota tied in the ninth.

Hosken Powell led off for the Twins with a single and Willie Norwood reached safely on Guerrero's error. Bob Randall advanced the runners with a sacrifice and pinch-hitter Rich Chiles tied the score with a two-run single.

With the A's trailing, 2-1, in the seventh, Guerrero, who had three singles and a triple, singled off Johnson after Geoff Zahn loaded the bases on a single by Armas, a walk and a hit batsman. Billy

North, the hit batsman, took third on Guerrero's single and scored the third run on Revering's sacrifice fly.

Blue Jays 4, Yankees 3

At Toronto, pitcher Rich Gossage's wild throw to first base allowed pinch-runner Garth Iorg to score from second base with the winning run in the ninth inning as Toronto defeated New York, 4-3.

John Mayberry singled opening the ninth and was safe at second when Gossage's throw to second pulled Willie Randolph off the bag. Rick Cerone reached first safely. Dave McKay bunted in front of the plate. Gossage fielded the ball but threw it over the head of first baseman Chris Chambliss, allowing the winning run to score.

Angels 11, Mariners 2

At Seattle, Ron Jackson drove in six runs with a single and two doubles last night as California defeated Seattle, 11-2. Jackson hit a two-run, two-out single in the third inning, a run-scoring double in the seventh and a three-run double in the eighth after Enrique Romo walked the bases loaded.

Dodgers 5, Reds 4

At Los Angeles, Rick Monday, off to his best start in years, moved into the National League home run and RBI leads by driving in four runs with two homers and Reggie Smith added a solo shot to help Los

Angeles to a 5-4 victory over Cincinnati and salvage the finale of a three-game series. Tommy John, a 20-game winner last season and runner-up to Philadelphia's Steve Carlton in the National League Cy Young voting, ran his record to 3-0 on a nine-game

Braves 0, Giants 0

At San Francisco, Dick Ruthven and Larry Parrish plus two errors and two walks gave Montreal four unearned runs in the ninth inning and a 6-5 triumph over Chicago.

Montreal (7-1) and Atlanta (6-2) split the series and the Braves' 1-2 record is now 1-1. Atlanta's Steve Carlton in the National League Cy Young voting, ran his record to 3-0 on a nine-game

Thurday's Games

St. Louis (Denny 1-0) of Pittsburgh (Blyleven 6-1)

Montreal (Twitchell 6-1) of Chicago (Lynn 6-2)

Atlanta (McRae 6-3) of San Diego (Lopes 6-0)

Houston (Lemongello 1-1) of Los Angeles (Rowley 1-0)

National League Standings

New York 301 600 800-2 2 0

St. Louis 300 600 800-0 2 0

Wednesday's Games

Oakland & Minnesota 5-11 Innings

Toronto 4, New York 3

Detroit & Cleveland, ped. rain

Milwaukee of Boston, ped. rain

California 11, Seattle 2

Thursday's Games

Detroit (Bilbrough 2-0) of Cleveland (Hood 0-1)

Milwaukee (Augustine 2-1) of Boston (Lew 2-0)

New York (Fitzgerald 2-0) of Toronto (Underwood 0-1)

Friday's Games

Texas of Detroit

Chicago of Toronto

Kansas City of Baltimore

Cleveland of Boston

California of New York

Philadelphia of Cincinnati

Oakland or Seattle

National League Standings

East

Philadelphia 5 3 42 86

New York 8 5 45 86

Detroit 5 5 45 86

Montreal 5 5 45 86

St. Louis 5 7 47 86

Pittsburgh 3 7 30 86

West

Cincinnati 7 4 42 76

Los Angeles 7 4 42 76

San Francisco 6 5 45 76

Houston 4 6 50 76

Montreal 3 7 32 76

Toronto 2 7 22 6

Wednesday's Games

New York 2, St. Louis 0

Montreal 2, Chicago 4

Houston 2, San Diego 0

Los Angeles 2, Cincinnati 4

NHL Playoffs

Best of Seven

Montreal 1 1 4 8

Detroit 1 1 4 8

Boston 2 0 10 4

Chicago 0 2 4 8

New York Islanders 2 2 7 3

Toronto 0 2 3 7

Philadelphia 2 2 7 3

Buffalo 0 2 3 7

Wednesday's Games

Boston 2, Chicago 3

Detroit 2, Montreal 2

New York Islanders 3, Toronto 2

Philadelphia 2, Buffalo 2

Friday's Games

Montreal of Detroit

New York Islanders of Toronto

Boston of Chicago

Sheridan's Game

Philadelphia of Buffalo

Sheridan's Game

Montreal of Detroit

New York Islanders of Toronto

Philadelphia of Buffalo

Sheridan's Game

Rochester vs. New England of Springfield

Quebec vs. Houston

Binghamton of Worcester

WHA Playoffs

Best of Seven

Montreal 2 1 19 8

Binghamton 2 1 19 8

Edmonton 2 1 10 7

New England 2 1 7 7

Houston 1 1 9 8

Quebec 1 1 8 8

Wednesday's Games

Binghamton 2, Worcester 2

Edmonton 2, New England 6

Thursday's Game

Montreal of Quebec

Rochester vs. Quebec

Worcester of Binghamton

New England of Edmonton

Binghamton's Game

Rochester vs. New England of Springfield

Quebec vs. Houston

Binghamton of Worcester

Islanders 3, Maple Leafs 2

For the Bruins — a mixture of draft choices, castoffs and veterans — the work ethic is their motto and Cherry is their foreman.

"It's gotta be fun," he said. "If you don't make it fun, if you're on their butts all the time, they won't produce."

"I remember once, before a game in Chicago, he called a meeting," said right wing Rick Middleton. "He told only keep you guys a minute. I just wanted to show you my new suit. He had bought this black-and-white pinstriped suit and he was worried his blue patent leather shoes wouldn't match. The shoes were very dark blue and went pretty good with the suit, but 'Grapes' just wanted to make sure so he called the meeting."

The nickname is a souvenir of Cherry's days as a defenseman with Rochester of the American Hockey League.

Emphasis on Fun

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The nickname is a souvenir of Cherry's days as a defenseman with Rochester of the American Hockey League.

"To be truthful, I don't like it too much, but it's stuck with me since Rochester," says the coach. "I used to be always complaining and a guy on our team, Gerry Elman, said, 'Av, that's just sour grapes.'"

As it turns out, though, Cherry is rarely sour. "He's loose," says left wing John Wensink. "Even if we're not ahead comfortably, he'll say something behind the bench that will cause me to chuckle. Then I'll turn around and he's chuckling himself."

Another Story

Defenseman Brad Park remembered another story. "He'd spent all this time telling everybody about this Victorian furniture he had picked for his house. Well, at the time, we had lost about three in a row, so he calls a meeting and says, 'Hey, guys. We gotta win a couple of games here or cancel the Victorian furniture! I lose my job and I'm sleeping in the park!'

"He's got us believing in ourselves," says rookie center Bob Miller. "He got here the hard way. To come up the way he's come, I don't think he cares if they fire him. In his mind, he's a good coach and that's enough."

Well, not quite.

"The main thing is that we have a good time and we win," he says. "But I don't think you've reached your ultimate goal if you go through your career and don't win a Stanley Cup."

"It's like a boxer who has won a lot of fights but never wins the title. He knows he's never achieved his goal."

The Bruins came close last year. They earned a title shot against the defending champion Montreal Canadiens, only to be wiped out in the final round.

Nets, NBA Orphan, Endure More Woes

By Will Grimsley

NEW YORK, April 20 (AP)—There was an ironic twist to a couple of stories in U.S. newspapers this week.

Out of Piscataway, N.J., came a report that two paychecks made out to members of the New Jersey Nets had bounced because of insufficient funds. Prodiced, the Nets made them good on Monday.

Just another in the miseries of the National Basketball Association's orphaned franchise.

Across the Hudson River, in Uniondale, N.Y., fans crammed the Nassau Coliseum to watch the Islanders, rated the second best team in the National Hockey League, pursue their bid for the Stanley Cup.

The Islanders radiated confidence and class.

The Nets and Islanders: blood brothers, both owned by sports entrepreneur Roy Roe, yet as much alike as the brothers in the Biblical parable — the one who took his stake and squandered it on riotous living, the other who stayed home and faithfully performed his duties.

No Regrets

Does Roe have trouble reconciling himself with his "Prodigal Son"?

"Not in the least," says the lean, 47-year-old Ivy Leaguer who sacrificed his own athletic talents to pursue a business career. "The Nets gave us a lot of thrills as champions of the American Basketball Association. Now, in the NBA, we are undergoing some heartaches."

"We have lost money every year since 1969 [a reported \$7 million]. We have been beleaguered with law suits. We don't have a permanent home. Twice we have built a team from virtual scratch and we are in the process of doing so again."

"But I have no favoritism, although the Islanders are making money and the Nets are losing it. During the season I think I saw as many Nets as Islanders games."

While the Islanders have remained firm at their Nassau Coliseum base, playing almost every game before a sellout crowd of 15,317 for a season total of close to 700,000, the Nets have been roving,

Observer

Ageless Idols

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—For many years I managed to be asleep nights when the Academy Awards were passed out on television. And so, not having seen this spectacle since Marie Dressler and Louise Fazenda were the toast of Hollywood, I was shocked a few weeks ago when having been press-ganged by movie-magazine addicts and chained in front of a television tube, this extraordinary phenomenon revealed itself.

I do not refer to Vanessa Redgrave, who shocked everybody else by developing an eerie light around the eyes and then going completely off the scope. I have seen this sort of thing done much better by Richard Nixon, and Miss Redgrave's performance seemed small potatoes if you had seen Nixon go off the scope the day the Senate rejected his nomination of G. Harrold Carswell to the Supreme Court.

What was truly disconcerting, what was devastating—well, how can I say it? There was a time when I was scarcely more than four feet tall and wore corduroy knickers and a Lucky Lindy aviator's cap with isinglass goggles and went to the movies on Saturday afternoon to destroy my teeth on Mary Jane bars (two for a penny) and to look at these people. Bob Hope, Kirk Douglas, Bette Davis, Barbara Stanwyck, Janet Gaynor, the whole glorious gang of them.

At that time I was a child and they were grown up. But then, of course, time passed, as time is supposed to do, and one day I walked in front of the mirror and was startled. My Lucky Lindy cap was gone and, what was worse, so was I. Instead of me staring back out of that mirror, there was somebody who looked like Wallace Beery. Or possibly Walter Brennan. I mean this character was OLD.

* * *

Not the way Douglass Dumbrell was old, with that patent-leather gloss and sauvor faire about headwaiters and horse-race fixes that make advanced age a blessing of sorts. But old the way Walter



Baker

Brennan was old. A grizzled old coot who was pappy to the Clinton boys or the Dalton boys who were going to be outgunned by Henry Fonda before the Mary Janes got your molar.

Do I make my point? I had aged. And so what? You will ask. It would be weird not to age if you had been around since Mary Jane bars were two for a penny. Which is precisely the point. These people in the Academy Awards spectacle had not aged.

Oh, you could tell they had some years on them, but there was scarcely one of them who didn't look 10 years my junior. And I am not exactly a geezer yet. But these people should have been geezers if they had been using the same calendar everybody else uses. And yet they weren't.

I had always assumed that Jack Benny was joking about being eternally 39 years old, but maybe he wasn't.

Most of the evening, of course, we were looking at miracles of dentistry and wrinkle surgery and who knows what other preservationist arts available to the rich of the Los Angeles Basin. Lady contemporaries of Lindbergh showed cheeks smooth as fresh apples. Men old enough to have voted for Coolidge flashed teeth as dazzling as airline stewardesses'. Lincoln is supposed to have said that after 40 every person is responsible for his own face, but these faces were the responsibility of whole committees on eternal youth.

Now and then an authentic life-hewn face did appear, and it was exhilarating. Fred Astaire came with his own wrinkles, and I wanted to applaud. William Holden came looking like a man who had made the usual excursions into life and been affected by them much the way most of us are. Which is to say, he looked interesting instead of preserved.

For performers, of course, physical preservation is a vital necessity and the successful ones can afford it. If my reaction to it seems unhappy, it is not for lack of sympathy with them. It is because it is very unpleasant to spend an evening in the presence of people who were grown-ups when you were a child, then pass a mirror and realize you are old enough to be their father.

PALMA DE MALLORCA, Spain (UPI)—"I am Joan Miró."

I said the frail Catalan painter, his smooth face framed by white hair down to his ears, his blue eyes steady, his large hands firm and strong.

He was 85 yesterday, "but I work every day and I want to die shouting *mierda*," he said in an interview, punching the air with a fist and stamping his feet on the floor. His fingernails gleamed with traces of paint.

The last of the great Spanish artists who revolutionized art and painting by breaking forms and traditions in Paris during the 1920s and 1930s, Miró is still determined to shock, to break conventional thinking, to stir "people out of the paralysis of mental laziness."

Three years ago, after an exhibition at the Grand Palais in Paris, he burned all the canvases that were shown in a gesture which he described as a rebellion against the "art business." He explained with a blow on a table. "Paintings are not dollars. The works I set on fire were of great plastic beauty, but so was the color of the fire—those yellows, those ochre reds, the blacks and grays of the ashes, beautiful and transient. I decided they were not meant for museum walls and collectors."

The burning of his works seemed perfectly normal to Miró, an intensely independent artist who has all his life despised "labels"—political as well as artistic.

Too Intellectual

He resents "gratuitous" descriptions of his complicated paintings as "infantile" forms. Childhood, he said, has no content. "The world is what my painting is about," he said, pointing to a globe of the world set high on a pedestal above the left. "I call it a workshop," he remarked. "Studio is too intellectual."

A close friend of the late Pablo Picasso, Miró is the antithesis of his great Spanish contemporary. "Picasso was representational," Miró said. "I am not. My figures are providential. He opened many doors for me, and once he told me that my name came from the verb to see—the past, the present. I told him his name meant stonemason—clunk, clunk, clunk."

On an easel was a painting that looked like a Picasso bull. "No, no," said Miró. "That's a personage—a woman, a witch."

"What interests me is purity of spirit in my work," he said, leaning on a table that had a poster with the inscription, "Miro, the Morning Star."

He has never painted anything erotic. "For me, sex, the act of love, is a sacred ritual," he said. "It was different with Picasso. He had an animal force, a different vitality."

Miro is not concerned about being in museums and in learning who buys and who collects his works, and what they pay. Still, he is a rich man, perhaps worth between \$5 million and \$6 million.

Influence of Poetry

The biggest influence on his work, and his approach, has been poetry. Among the poets are the French surrealists, whom he met in Paris and such Spanish poets as Frederico García Lorca, killed by Franco sympathizers early in the Spanish Civil War.

"You will find his enormous eyes in some of my canvases," he said.

Like Picasso, Miró opposed the late dictator Francisco Franco and supported the Republic during the 1936-39 Civil War. In 1937, when Picasso was painting "Guernica" to denounce the brutal air raids that destroyed the Basque city, Miró did his famous "Aidez l'Espagne" poster, which shows a man raising his fist in defiance.

Miro, who wanted to leave France and go to the United States with his wife, Pilar, and infant daughter, Dolores, could not find a

ship to take him. So he stayed in Paris.

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